Maine Farmer.

Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, News, &c.

Vol. XL. Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, February 3, 1872. No. 9

Maine Farmer.

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

Farmers' Convention at Paris.

The Convention of Maine farmers at Paris in Oxford county last week was a grand meeting. Not at any time, perhaps, since the present method of conducting the sessions of the Board was adopted, have the meetings been so largely attended, or the proceedings of so practical and interesting a nature, as at that just held. And, comparing it with the first session of the kind held at Bangor in the fall of 1869, and also with the sessions subsequently held at Lewiston, Foxcroft, Farmington and Lincoln, it must be admitted that the Paris meeting is far in advance, not only when viewed by itself, but when we consider the plan of which it is the result, and the good influence that must come of it in the future.

The attendance was large. During the afternoons and evenings the Court House was well filled, almost every seat being occupied. And it was not only large, but composed of practical farmers, who came to listen and to learn—not made up of village residents, as has been the case, who went out of curiosity, to see what sort of a thing a farmers' convention was. And these farmers were all men of strong intelligence and of quiet, deep thought, as could be told from their faces. There were present delegates from fifteen farmers' clubs—those from Oxford county—who were taking notes of the lectures to be reported to the clubs, and all of whom will carry home texts, and facts, and suggestions enough for a whole winter's discussion.

So far as the direct official action of the Board is concerned, but little of a business nature was performed. An order was passed directing that one-fourth part of the State Fund appropriated to agricultural societies, which during the past three years has been offered to encourage the culture of wheat, be devoted to permanent farm improvements. Some were in favor of continuing the appropriation in the same direction as heretofore, believing that it had done more towards inducing farmers to grow their own wheat, than any other premiums or bounties whatever. On the other hand it was thought the object aimed at by its appropriation for this purpose, had been accomplished—that object being to stimulate farmers to give more attention to wheat culture, and show them it could be grown successfully in our State—and having been accomplished should be turned to some other channel. The spirit of the direction to county societies, concerning permanent farm improvements, is that one-fourth the State Fund is to be laid aside each year, and with its accumulations be awarded at the end of three years—under the direction of the Trustees of these Societies—to whoever may have made the best improvements upon his farm of a permanent nature, according to the ability of his means. Judiciously managed, we believe it will work great good for our agriculture.

The appropriation of one-fourth of the State Fund to the encouragement and support of Farmers' Clubs was continued another year—a measure of great wisdom, and one that received the almost unanimous support of the Board. One of the strongest arguments in support of this action, and one of the best evidences of the value of farmers' clubs is found in the fact that occurred at the convention. A gentleman gave his experience with great minuteness in regard to feeding his farm stock the present winter. He was a mechanic by trade, but through the influence of a town farmers' club, had, during the last three years had his interest and attention largely directed to agriculture and practical farming upon a somewhat limited scale. These experiences and the results were of so valuable and practical a nature that one of the distinguished speakers present said he considered the facts stated by the gentleman and the information he had gained thereby, a sufficient compensation for his journey of four hundred and fifty miles to attend the convention. And another evidence of the value of farmers' clubs is found in the character of the audience in attendance upon the meetings. They were all representative farmers, men of thought and intelligence. Nearly fifty delegates from clubs in different parts of the State were present, showing most conclusively the influence of these clubs in awakening an interest among farmers for a more intelligent culture and a greater desire to learn of better practices and their results from the leading agriculturists of the country.

The lectures and discussions were upon interesting, practical and timely subjects. The productions were nearly all of high merit. The lectures of Mr. Gould of New York, of Mr. Gold of Connecticut, of Messrs. Allen, Fernald and others connected with the Board, were especially noticeable for the fullness and freshness and value of the information conveyed. We wish President Allen's address on the methods and aims of the State College at Orono, could have been heard by every farmer and mechanic and every farmer's son in Maine. We give the same, and the discussion following as fully as our limits will allow, and we ask for it the careful reading of every young man in the State. Mr. Gold's lecture on the production of milk was one of great value, and coming from a gentleman of his known ability, one who is himself largely engaged in its production, presented facts of importance to all farmers who give even but limited attention to this subject. Mr. Gould's lecture on the grasses, and on the management of grass lands, was especially timely, and valuable to the farmers of Maine. Could its truths and sound advice be put in practice by all of our farmers another spring, the good results that would come from his lecture would only be estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Be sure and not forget his words of wisdom.

While there was no excess of useless talking in the discussions—as is always the case among those not trained to perspicuous speaking—there was, upon the whole, much direct talking. It would have been better had the discussions been allowed freer range upon the subject in hand, and more time given to them, and more talking done.

The success of the meeting and the smooth manner in which it was run, are due in large measure to the excellent arrangements perfected and carried out through the efficient county members of the Board for Oxford, Col. William Swett of South Paris, to whom all the members are indebted for most polite attentions throughout the entire session.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Lessons of the Season.

Grass Growing and Stock Raising in Maine.

It is to be hoped that many of the farmers of Maine will learn something from the much needed lessons they are being taught or will be taught before they let down the pasture bars for their stock next May. They will probably learn something in regard to economy in feeding stock, but what is of vastly more importance for them to learn, is that they should henceforth and forever give their attention more especially to the production of stock food or fodder. Let every farmer that lives not more than two miles outside of a good market thoroughly understand that he *must* raise hay or its equivalent in some other fodder, if he does not raise a hill of corn or a peck of potatoes. It is high time for every sensible farmer to understand that to farm it here in Maine, is to keep stock, and to keep stock successfully we must have plenty of hay, and how to have plenty of hay is the one thing for us to learn.

Ruinous plan of Growing Potatoes.

Undoubtedly the past season was a very unfavorable one for the hay crop, but farmers have by their own ruinous practices done much to bring the soil into an unfavorable condition for the production of hay. Farmers have so persistently clung to the raising of potatoes and carting them to market, that they now begin to see its injurious effects on the hay crop. Two-thirds of the farmers in Kennebec county would have been better off to-day, if they had not planted a hill of potatoes outside their gardens for the last five years, and employed what time they have spent in the raising of this crop, in improving their mowing fields and applying what manure and other fertilizers they have used, to their grass lands in the easiest possible way. There is nothing else so natural to our soil and our northern climate as the grasses, and if we will not persist in killing it out and impoverishing the soil by other exhaustive crops, we shall find the hay crop to be the easiest raised and best paying crop that can be cultivated. But while the hay crop is yet short, and before we can bring it up to where it should be, I would advocate the raising of fodder corn largely, as being the cheapest and best substitute we can use.

Corn not a Paying Crop.

A great many farmers think they could not get along, and that they would not be farming at all if they did not plant their regular patch of corn. But while this crop is far less pernicious in its effects on the hay crop than potatoes, I am far from believing it to be a paying crop, as long as our hay fields are not fully up to the maximum. It should be the aim of every farmer when he seeds down a piece of ground, to do it in so thorough a manner that he can consider that piece of land disposed of, so far as the plow and hoe are concerned, for almost any length of time.

Seeding to Grass on Manured Land.

We are constantly hearing farmers complain that their grass seed does not catch, and they invariably lay it to the drouth, when the fact is, nine cases in ten, their land is seeded down in so poor a condition that the seed cannot grow, or if it starts at all, it is so feeble that the first slight pinch of drouth kills it entirely. I have always noticed that a drouth does not prevent the clover from starting and making a good growth on that part of the lot where a manure heap has been left through the winter. So let us see to it that we make our lands drouth proof with good barn yard dressing. Then we can count for a certainty on good crops of hay. S. SMITH.

South Litchfield.

For the Maine Farmer.

Bowdoin Farmers' Club.

Our Club was organized in 1868, and has been holding meetings through the fall and winter of each year since, very much to our satisfaction. Our first meeting the present season was held Sept. 23d, at which the following officers were chosen:—President, Denham Hall; Vice Presidents, Elbridge G. Hall, and A. D. Hutchins; Secretary and Treasurer, G. M. Gowell; Committee on Subjects, Chas. Merryman, A. D. Hutchins and John O. Meserve.

Among the most interesting subjects discussed this season, have been "The best method of feeding farm stock," and "Orcharding." Upon the former subject, Wm. D. Hall remarked, that he had fed scalded meal to his oxen, and thought it paid well for the labor of scalding. He considered three quarts scalded equal to four quarts raw. Joseph Purrington urged care and regularity in feeding; cows must have grain and roots, if they are expected to yield much milk through the winter. Mr. Cox preferred less hay, and two or three quarts of meal daily, to the whole quantity of hay. As to grain for horses, he liked corn, oats and barley ground together in equal quantities. Several members reported that their horses were doing well on from nine to twelve pounds of hay and three quarts meal daily. Denham Hall feeds a mixture of shorts and barley meal to cows giving milk, and believes it pays well. Some can keep cattle fat on meadow hay and straw, but he can not, and concludes that more depends on the feed than the breed of animals.

Orcharding was discussed at some length, all agreeing in condemning Western trees for our setting. I. Snow has great trouble with the borers, although on the high land in the east part of the town they are seldom found; he believes there is no remedy, except to watch and dig them out. He sets his trees deeper than they stood in the nursery, and gets better roots by so doing. R. Sylvester's natives have done well, while his Western trees are nearly all dead. He liked a strong rocky soil best, and is confident had he known as much about orcharding, fifteen years ago as he does now he would have apples enough at the present time. Albert Hall thinks we do not cultivate and manure our orchards in the right way. He plowed along one side of his orchard, to within about thirty feet of the outer row of trees, and cultivated the plowed land. The trees in that row have yielded heavily, while the rest of the orchard has done poorly. L. Hall's trees make the best growth on a stiff clay soil; he sets them shoal and banks around them. A. D. Hutchings advocated raising apples for profit. If we plant trees and care for them, in fifteen years we will have paying property. He mentioned a neighbor who had four young trees just commencing to bear, from which he had this year sold nearly fifty dollars worth, and had some left for the winter evenings. G. M. Gowell's young orchard of Western trees, had been getting acclimated, until last spring, since which time they have grown well enough to satisfy anybody. D. Hall has set Western trees with poor success. Land for an orchard should be thoroughly prepared and kept under cultivation. Knows of no branch of farming that pays like it. C. H. Merryman remarked, "we cannot raise an orchard without labor; we should till the land, mulch the trees thoroughly, and keep an eye on the borer."

Our Club is under obligation to Hon. Wm. P. Frye, for Agricultural documents, &c., sent us. G. M. GOWELL.

Bowdoin.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farm Notes.

We are having a fine winter for sledding, and many are improving it to get out muck, move rocks, &c., thus forwarding the work of the busy season, which is nearly upon us. The prospect now is, that many, in fact, nearly all in this section will be short of hay, and it is the great question how to economize and feed to the best advantage. Many are feeding corn meal who never fed it before. I have been much interested in an article on "Butter Making in Winter," by D. H. Thing. It seems that he made a profit in feeding meal to his cows. Then others, by judicious feeding can do likewise, and also help out the short supply of hay.

Hay is worth, here in the barn, $30 per ton, and corn $1 per bush. One ton of hay will buy 30 bushels or 1680 pounds of corn. Would it not pay many to exchange some hay for corn? Fifteen bushels of meal are estimated to be as nutritious as a ton of good hay. The fruit buds look very promising for a large bloom next spring. F. B. GUPTILL.

Cornish, Jan. 23d.

For the Maine Farmer.

Wintering Stock.

This is a subject of great importance to farmers, much more so than is generally the case, for it is very seldom there is such a scarcity of hay at this season of the year as now.

Though hay is scarce, farmers should keep their stock in good condition or they will lose on them, and the feed they give them. It should be the study of every one that has stock, to ascertain by experiment how small a quantity of hay and grain will keep each animal in good condition for all practical purposes.

I saw in the FARMER of Dec. 30th that Mr. J. P. M. of South Cumberland in an article on winter management of stock, recommends feeding five or more times each day. For one, I should like to have him give the readers of the FARMER his reasons for feeding so often. I think he or any other man, will feed one-third more hay than his stock require to keep them in good condition if they follow his advice. I am convinced from my own experience that three times a day at regular hours is better for the stock than it is to feed more. I know of some farmers in this vicinity that feed only twice each day, and their stock is looking well. I am confident that most farmers feed more hay than their stock require to keep them in good condition. I am feeding at the present time fifteen lbs. of hay and straw with about two quarts of cotton seed meal to each cow and they are gaining in flesh on that feed.

West Hampden. J. E. SHAW.

For the Maine Farmer.

Feeding Stock this Winter.

Farm stock is generally looking well, even where fed largely on straw, or meadow hay and meal. Some farmers who heeded the advice of the FARMER, to hold on to their stock, even where their hay mows were very small, are learning that with judicious feeding with rough fodder, meal and a few roots, their herds and flocks can be carried through the winter at but small advance in cost of former seasons, while the prospective value of stock when well wintered out is such as to encourage farmers to attend carefully to the wants of all members of the barn family.

From a little observation among the neighbors, I learn that some have hardly commenced feeding out hay yet, intending to use up all the rough fodder first. One is feeding his cows on straw with one quart of corn meal per head—stock looking fair. Another is feeding four quarts of corn and barley meal, with straw, the cows giving good returns in milk for extra provender. I have been feeding dry cows with one foddering of barley straw, one of corn fodder and one of hay per day, with two quarts of corn and barley meal per head. They are now looking quite as well as in former seasons when fed liberally on hay. S. N. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

Bees in February.

There are usually lots of good days for bees to fly during this month; and do not fail to let them have their liberty, on all really good days. It is not important that the ground should be bare, for they will rise as readily from a slight crust. They should not be allowed to fly when there is a light fleecy snow for then a good many will be lost.

When bees are out doors a wide board stood up before the hive will keep the sun from striking direct, and will usually prevent them flying, unless it is a suitable day, when it should be taken away.

Now is a good time to buy bees and get them home by sleighing. In buying, select those that have abundance of bees, this indicates a strong, vigorous queen. Such a swarm is worth more, even if it is short of stores, than a small lot of bees with a hive full of honey, for they can be fed and will be sure to be profitable another season. Do not be particular to take them on shares, or pay for them with sheep, for these are among the absurd whims of beekeeping. G. W. P. JERRARD.

Levant.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Farmington.

This Club was organized Nov. 1868. Present number of members, 30. Officers at the present time—P. Dyer, President; Gustavus Hayes, Vice President; P. P. Tufts, Secretary. The club holds meetings weekly during the winter months. Lectures are delivered from time to time on subjects pertaining to agriculture usually by some member of the club. Although the membership is small for a community of that size, and the average attendance at our meetings small, those in attendance usually manage to make up the deficiency in numbers by their zeal. Our discussions are usually spirited and instructive, and the influence of the club is plainly seen by the improvements our farmers are making in the vicinity.

A Dangerous Cow.

I have a cow three years old next April, that is fractious when a stranger approaches near her when in the barn, or in the field or pasture. She seems to be docile with me and my family. She is also peaceable with horses, sheep and horned cattle. But if persons not belonging on the farm, who do not have the care of her, go near her, she will attack and throw them down. She is a fine cow, and I do not want to part with her. If you or any of your readers will inform me through the columns of the FARMER what I can do to prevent her from hooking people, you will oblige a

Millbridge. SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. Fatten her for the shambles. It is dangerous to keep an animal of this kind, as she is liable to cause the death or maiming of persons, especially of young children.

Why Don't they Lay?

I have got a nice lot of poultry consisting of Muscovy Ducks, Brahma, Chittagong and Leghorn hens, and have got a very good hen house, the roof shingled and walls clapboarded, with good large windows on the south side, and partitioned off inside with lath work to keep the different breeds seperate. I have plenty of gravel, feed on different kinds of grain viz. corn, barley, buckwheat etc., but they do not lay this winter nearly as well as last. Is it because I do not let them out? I have kept them shut up so far. Will some one who has had more experience please answer?

North Bradford. S. C. RIDER.

North Brunswick Farmers' Club.

At a recent meeting of the North Brunswick Union Farmers' Club, the following persons were chosen officers for the next term: President, Hartwell Little, Brunswick; Vice President, C. W. Goddard, Durham; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. P. Simpson, Brunswick. The Club has 42 members, and is in good working order, holding its meetings once a week. Question for the next meeting, "What is the Best Method to Treat a Worn out Grass Field."

GEO. P. SIMPSON, *Sec,*

Brooklin Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of Brooklin at their annual meeting held Jan. 13th, elected the following officers: B. Nutter, President. O. W. Herrick, Sec'y. R. A. Herrick, Treasurer and Librarian. Meetings once in two weeks. The interest in the meetings has seemed to revive of late. SECRETARY.

Brooklin.

Cornish Farmers' Club.

The Cornish Farmers' Club was organized Jan. 22, and the following officers elected for one year: President, James L. Small; Vice President, F. B. Guptill; Secretary, R. G. Smith; Asst. Sect. E. W. Boynton; Treasurer, Franklin Pugsley.

Cornish Jan. 23.

Large Turnips.

Capt. L. G. Crane, keeper of Seguin Light, at the mouth of the Kennebec, raised on the island a crop of ruta bagas, specimens of which weighed respectively 20½, 21¼, 22¼ pounds.

Farmers' Club.

The "Mapleton and Castle Hill Farmers' Club" met Jan. 1st, for the annual choice of officers: President, John Waddell; Vice President, S. S. Stiles; Secretary, Edward Tarr; Treasurer, S. S. Stiles: Librarian, John W. Dudley; Directors, A. M. Dudley, E. C. Cook; J. P. Roberts. EDWARD TARR, *Sec.*

Woman's Department.

From our Correspondents.

Yes, we can be magnanimous, if we try, ladies, can't we? The practical matters of the farm must keep back a while, that there may be room for your flounces and ruffles and buttons—and some of these old farmers must keep silence while you are allowed to have your "say." Now let's see if we get as many compliments for this, as we did scoldings because you were compelled to hold your—pens, for a week or two, not long ago. Oh! you have forgotten about the scoldings; very well, they are best forgotten.

Contributing to the Comfort of Others.

In looking over this Department of the FARMER to-night, I thought I would take my pen for the first time, and write a few lines for our column. I have always felt very much interested in this column, and generally read it first on taking up the paper, but never have contributed anything for it, because I thought there were others so much more capable, but I think we all ought to try and do what we can towards making our Department interesting. I was quite interested in reading Mrs. E.'s letter in a late issue. I hope she will write again, and give us those recipes for cheap cooking, and tell us about her neighbor's bedroom and sitting-room. I think they must be comfortable and happy if they are not rich, and I do not believe that great riches are essential to the happiness of any one in this world; it certainly is not unless they make use of it in doing good to the poor and destitute around them. I have been thinking this evening how many there are as this cold winter now begins to pinch upon us, are suffering for the common necessaries of life, and in our own communities, too, some of them. Should not we who are comfortably situated, who have been blessed with more of this world's goods than they, look about us and see what we can do to relieve them. I hope all who read this column, who have the means, will see if there is not some poor child, or some destitute family who is deserving of their charity, whom they can relieve, remembering what they give to the poor is lent to the Lord. I will close by wishing success to the good old FARMER, and long live and prosperity to our column. MRS. M. C. K.

Cambridge.

Cross and Flowers--An Inexpensive Plan.

In the FARMER of Nov. 25th, I noticed an illustration which showed a pretty way of arranging leaves around a cross. The glass shade required to cover it cost $1.50. Many would feel as though they could not afford this. Please let me take away all expense. A cross can be made by almost any one who can use a knife. Paint this with white paint; when nearly dry repaint, and sprinkle thickly with pounded glass. Every one has broken glass ware, which can be put into an iron mortar, or if this is lacking, a piece of old thick cloth, and pounded. It is better to cover one side and let it dry before covering the other..

Leaves may be twined around this cross as in the illustration, or a vine can be made from the feathery tufts of moss found on damp ground in the woods. Then for the glass cover, take broken panes of glass, and cut four pieces of a size and height suitable to cover the cross. There are a number of kinds of stone which will cut glass, but it can be cut by putting around it in the place you wish it cut, a piece of worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, then setting fire to the thread. This should not be done in a room where there is fear of injuring wall paper or ceiling by smoke. It is said that a red hot wire laid upon glass and cold water thrown upon it, if it does not crack immediately, will cut it nicely; but I have never tried it. Then a piece must be cut which will just fit upon the four after they are put together. Then take a piece of take (strips of cotton cloth will do), and paste or glue the edges of the glass together, when they will look like a glass box with one end out. After it is dry, paste over the tape some bright colored strips of paper, and the shade is done. It may not be quite as pretty as the one described, but the owner will not have to think every time he looks at it, "There, that cost $1.50 or $2.00, which ought to have been spent for something else."

Irasburg, Vt. FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

We would suggest that in fitting the glass to the size wanted, one would succeed best by carrying the pieces to the village cabinet maker, (as they always have a diamond for this purpose), who would be able to do it perfectly, and at an expense that would not in any case exceed a few cents, and perhaps not that.

Cooking Meat.

I will tell how I cook some kinds, hoping others better skilled in that important branch of cooking will give us the benefit of their experience.

BEEFSTEAK is best broiled on a gridiron over live coals. When ready to turn, take upon the platter, and take off the juice of the meat, which rises upon the top, return to the gridiron, but do not cook too much. A great deal of really nice beef is spoilt by being overdone. When not convenient to use a gridiron, heat a spider very hot, put in the meat (without grease) and cook quickly, do not salt until nearly or quite done, as the salt draws out the juice of the meat. Butter plentifully after taking up, pour a little hot water into the spider, then upon the platter which with the butter makes a nice gravy.

TENDER BEEF is very nice baked, with or without dressing; should be baked slowly, basted occasionally, and if not cooked too long, will be tender and juicy. Tough beef can be made tender by boiling; let the water boil before putting it in, and when nearly tender enough, let the water boil out, and the meat fry in the gravy. A teaspoonful of saleratus put in the water when the meat is put in, will make it cook in considerably less time.

BEEF OMELET. Four pounds of beef (or veal), 1 egg, 1 cup salt pork (chop the meat), 4 Boston crackers.

TO COOK SPARE RIB—PORK. In the first place, (as we cannot, as our grandmothers did, cook them whole), have the bones broken lengthwise. Put in a milk-pan with a little water, cover with another pan, and let it set upon the top of the stove, and steam slowly for an hour or more. Then make a dressing as for a turkey, turn the two pieces together, with dressing between, and bake.

I would like to inquire what makes cream or buttermilk bitter in the winter, and if there is any remedy? I do not think it is because the cream is kept too long, as we churn two or three times a week, and I do not know of any other cause.

MAY H. WOODS.

Fillmore, N. Y.

A Commendation and a Receipt.

We prize the dear old FARMER very much, but the most interesting part to me is the Woman's Department. I always look at that first, and I feared for a while that it was numbered with the things that were; but I was mistaken, for the ladies seem bound to keep their column well filled. Now if we all contribute our mites, there will be no lack of interesting items. Here is my recipe for

Cream Pie.

Take one pint of milk and let it come to a boil; while this is warming take the yolks of 2 eggs, ½ cup of flour, 3 spoonfuls of sugar, a little lemon and salt, and heat well together; add this to the milk, stirring it well; put this in a plate previously lined with paste; when almost done beat the whites to a stiff froth, add two small spoonfuls of sugar just before the frosting is applied. When the pie is done spread this frosting evenly over with a knife. Then put back in the oven and brown slightly. The frosting must not be prepared until the pie is ready, as it will not spread on so smoothly if it is allowed to stand.

LIZZIE.

Some of my Receipts.

I often read, in your very valuable paper (doubly so since we have had a column or two to ourselves) about economy in cooking cheap cakes, and the like, which set me to thinking about sending some of my own receipts which I have used with perfect success for years.

Nice Gingerbread.

Take 1 pint of molasses and 2 tablespoonfuls of saleratus, beat together till it foams, then add one tablespoonful ginger, 1 pint warm milk and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Stir in flour enough to knead, cut in squares or bake in a hot oven. Add a little salt before mixing.

Another.

Take half pint of molasses, and one teaspoonful of saleratus beat together till it foams; add 1 teaspoonful of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of salt, and half a pint of hot water, with 2 tablespoonfuls of butter or lard. Stir in as quickly as possible flour enough for a thin batter, and bake in a shallow baking tin in a quick oven.

Apple Pudding.

Mix some dough, as for nice light biscuit, roll thin, and line a basin or pudding dish with the same, peel and slice enough nice tart apples to nearly fill the dish; put in a layer of apples and a layer of crust, and so on till the dish is filled, then cover with crust, and so on till the dish is filled, then cover with crust, and steam three hours. To be eaten with sauce. MRS. L. F. B.

Liberty.

Two Useful Receipts.

INDIAN EYE WATER. Soft water, 1 pint, gum arabic, 1 ounce, white vitriol, fine salt, ½ teaspoonful; put into the eye just as you retire.

SURE CURE FOR COUGH. Boil one cake of hoarhound in one quart of water until the strength is removed; strain, then add 1½ sticks of liquorice, (not the root), and one pint of syrup; simmer slowly until all is reduced to a pint; when nearly cold add a little brandy. Take a spoonful three times a day. MINNIE.

Me. Board of Agriculture.

Maine Farmers' Convention.

The winter session of the Maine Board of Agriculture and Farmers' Convention, was held in the Court House, Paris, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The attendance throughout was large, and the proceedings animated and interesting. We devote a large amount of space this week to the report of the convention, and shall follow in subsequent issues until completed.

FIRST DAY.

Business Meeting of the Board.

A business meeting of the Board was held in the Court House at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ira C. Doe of York was appointed chairman *pro tem.*

Messrs. Swett of Oxford, Hawes of Knox and Adams of Franklin were appointed Committee on Credentials. They subsequently reported a quoram of the members present.

MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Name.	*P. O. Address.*	*Term Expires.*
Members at Large appointed by the Governor.		
C. F. BRACKETT,	Brunswick,	1872.
C. F. ALLEN,	Orono,	1872.
M. C. FERNALD,	Orono,	1873.
GEO. L. GOODALE,	Brunswick,	1873.
SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN,	Augusta,	1874.
Representative from State Society.		
WARREN PERCIVAL,	Cross Hill,	1874.
County Members.		
SETH SCAMMAN,	Scarboro,	1872.
WM. SWETT,	So. Paris,	1872.
L. L. LUCAS,	St. Albans,	1872.
IRA C. DOE,	Saco,	1872.
W. P. WALKER,	Topsham,	1872.
SAMUEL WASSON,	Ellsworth,	1873.
A. L. SIMPSON,	Bangor,	1873.
LORIN ADAMS,	East Wilton,	1873.
A. M. ROBINSON,	Dover,	1873.
SILAS HAWES,	Union,	1873.
E. E. PARKHURST,	Mayville,	1873.
Z. A. GILBERT,	East Turner,	1874.
HORACE COLBORN,	Windsor,	1874.
J. W. LANG,	Brooks.	1874.
W. R. WATERMAN,	Robbinston,	1874.
LYMAN H. WINSLOW,	Waldoboro'	1874.

The Secretary called attention to the matter of the appropriation of that portion of the State stipend over which the Board has jurisdiction (viz: one half of the sum given by the State to County Agricultural Societies), which has heretofore been appropriated to the establishment of Farmers' Clubs and for the encouragement of wheat culture—and suggested that some action be taken by the Board as to the continuance of these sums to the same objects as heretofore. The time for which the amount devoted to the encouragement of wheat culture was appropriated has expired, and it is a question whether it should be given to this object or devoted to other matters, as for instance, the encouragement of permanent farm improvements, extending over a series of years, and not generally reached by the regular premiums of county societies. Another matter was the appointment of delegates to the National Agricultural Convention at Washington, and a third was the plan proposed by Prof. Maury for International crop reporting—the two latter of which he deemed of much importance, and thought the Board should give them due consideration. The former of these subjects was discussed at considerable length by several members present, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. It was laid upon the table that a permanent organization might be made. This resulted in the choice of the following officers:

President, Z. A. Gilbert of East Turner.

Vice President, William Swett of South Paris.

Secretarg, S. L. Goodale of Saco.

After some other business was disposed of, the Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Address of Welcome from Gov. Perham.

The attendance at the opening of the afternoon session was very good, a considerable number of ladies being in attendance. His Excellency Gov Perham, was introduced by the President in a few fitting words, and as he advanced to the stand was greeted with cheers.

In commencing his address, Gov. Perham referred to his own previous labors in connection with the Board, he having been a member two or three years when it was first organized, nearly twenty years ago; yet notwithstanding this former experience, he feared he should not be able to say anything of interest. He alluded to the hard times the farmers of Maine have experienced during the past two seasons, and mentioned the great depreciation in the hay crop in our State, and also in other crops, occasioned by the adverse conditions of the seasons. In consequence of this, farmers have been obliged to dispose of their stock at prices that have brought great sacrifices, and the money usually spent for other purposes is being spent for grain and corn to feed their stock. It is an important question what can be done to bring back our grass fields to the condition they were in two years ago; and he hoped the Board would be able to make some recommendation that would assist in bringing this about.

Alluding next to the decrease in the population of our State during the past decade, he reviewed at considerable length the causes which have brought about this result. Agriculture is the foundation of all the prosperity of the State, and every other interest is dependent upon its success. Men of all professions and occupations are dependent upon agriculture. While our State cannot compete with the West in producing many articles, it can compete with them in other directions. We can grow better potatoes, and our potato crop is an important crop. By establishing manufacturers we provide a profitable home market for our surplus products—and no part of the country can compete with us in our facilities for manufacturing. Farms in the near vicinity of manufacturing places have increased 300 per cent in value in consequence of the establishment of such enterprises, and therefore it should be our policy to encourage manufacturing to the utmost of our capacity—for as these branches of business are increased, agriculture prospers and increases.

It is a matter of serious concern that we have not been able to retain men of mind and great business capacity in our State; but it has mainly resulted from the fact that they have thought there was not enough to do in our own State, in which they have labored under a great mistake. But look all through the West, and you find Maine men in leading and influential positions in the various departments of active business. The merchants, business men and public officers of the West are very largely made up of Maine men—almost altogether of Maine and New England men. While he was proud of this fact, he did not deem it just right that we should furnish the physical and mental powers to other States that should find employment at home. The policy of the State has not been wise in this particular. We have taken it greatly as a matter of course that the march of Empire *would* move westward and have done little to prevent it. To a certain extent this is right and proper—but we should not, while admitting it to a degree lose sight of our own interests. But the fact is our young men have failed to see and appreciate our own resources. What is Maine, and what are its resources?

Maine it is true is a north eastern border State, bordering upon a foreign country—but it is so situated, that is is now on the direct highway of the nations. In this respect its location is a favored one. The great line for foreign travel and freight will, by the completion of the railway to Halifax, be through our territory. This will be of immense advantage. Then we have a favored location in in our twenty-five hundred miles of seacoast in many places running many miles inland, and forming magnificent bays and harbors. For shipbuilding, for purposes of commerce and for fisheries, it offers advantages not possessed by any other State in the Union. The granite of our stone quarries is becoming of immense importance, and is, in fact, a mine of wealth. The value of this product produced last year, was nearly two and a half millions of dollars, and more than three thousand men are engaged in this business. The ice business of the Kennebec alone brings us in about one millions dollars—which may be called clear gain. Our slate quarries are of much consequence, and the supply is inexhaustible. Railroads are extending their facilities to bring this product to market. In our facilities for manufacturing purposes, we are surpassed by no State in the Union. The average fall of our rivers from their source to the sea is 600 feet. In our wild lands, embracing twenty thousand square miles in extent, upon fifteen thousand of which no settlements are yet made, we have territory for counties and even States. Here also fall the deep snows so that the supply of our rivers is kept up in time of summer drouths. The agricultural advantages of the State may not be superior to those of our sisters, but they are equal to many. On the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Sandy and St. John's rivers are some of the best farms in New England, and the business of farming is most successfully carried on upon them. In Aroostook county the crops are almost marvellous, several instances of very large crops having come under his observation while there the past season. When these advantages are fully improved, our men will not go West.

He closed by alluding to the advantages of Old Oxford, to the good men and beautiful women it had produced, hoped the session of the Board would be one of pleasure and profit, and gave them a cordial, hearty welcome to the county, to the town "set upon a hill," to the temple of justice in which the deliberations were held. The Governor was enthusiastically cheered upon leaving the stand.

At the close of Gov. Perham's address, President Allen of the State College at Orono, was introduced, and spoke of the "Aims and Methods of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts."

President Allen's Address.

In commencing he stated the design of the college to be "to extend the privileges of a liberal education to that large class of our people who are to engage in industrial pursuits, and who wish to prepare themselves most fully for the business and labors of life." The highest civilization can only be attained where labor is honored and respected, and where laborers have the opportunity of mental discipline, and the acquisition of knowledge. Those who bestow the most pains in the cultivation of their minds, will, other things being equal, have the best minds; and those who neglect mental improvement will have less means of influence. While all are ready to admit that knowledge and mental discipline are requisite to success in other departments, there prevails a vague notion that farming, least of all requires much head work, and that a fondness for books and study is actually detrimental to those who would succeed in husbandry. Thus, farmers themselves undervalue their own employment, and then complain that they are not justly appreciated. The industrial classes, however, do not undervalue education. Three-fourths of all the graduates at our colleges are farmers' and mechanics' sons. But the difficulty is, when these students have obtained a liberal education, they do not think of going back to the farm or the shop. They were not educated for industrial pursuits. To change this sentiment, and, while giving a liberal education to those who really aspire to the highest walks of usefulness, and who "covet earnestly the best gifts," to retain them in industrial pursuits, some other training is necessary than that which is received in our ordinary colleges. The time so largely spent in classical studies diverts the attention from utilitarian pursuits. And if they do undertake the toil of industrial pursuits, they find their learning has not qualified them for success in this department. What avails it that the student can give the name of a horse in different languages, if he cannot harness one; or that he can give Latin names for all the bones of his body, if he does net know how to feed himself?

The demand for a practical and available method of liberal culture especially fitted for the industrial pursuits of life, has occupied the thoughts of our best educators and wisest statesmen; and while many chimerical schemes have been suggested, some advance has been made in solving the problem. [Here President Allen alluded to the conditions of the national grant for the purpose of establishing Agricultural Colleges, and continued.] Our State, in accepting the legacy, adopted the bold policy of establishing a college on an independent basis—which it evidently most in conformity with the design of the original grant. In speaking of the advantages of an independent organization for such a college, he said, "organized as is our college, there is no invidious distinction between those pursuing different courses of study. All are subjected to some requirement of manual labor, and all are under the same discipline of practical study. There is no need of costly machinery for physical exercise, which has no profitable result aside from the muscular development. No gymnasium with its questionable evolutions, no boat-club with its more questionable associations is required for our use. On the contrary, we here find a value in muscular activity, that can be rendered useful in its training, and thus made more capable of ultimate utility. Not under bondage to any old institution, nor constrained into antique forms by a spirit of servile imitation, we can gather what we will of the lessons of experience, and rejoice in the fresh vitality of youth."

The college is not a professional school to prepare students exclusively for any trade or profession in life. It is not designed alone for those who are to be farmers or mechanics. Nor does it teach the art of farming, nor any of the useful arts. A full knowledge of these, and a proficiency and skill in their use, can only be attained by one who gives exclusive attention to such avocations as the business of life. Its design is to lay the broad and deep foundations of a liberal education which is best adapted to industrial pursuits, so that in whatever department of industry its graduates may enter, they will be successful farmers, mechanics and business men, and also intelligent, educated men, prepared to guide the thought and intelligence of the whole community where they dwell. The course of study is sufficiently comprehensive to meet the requirements of a thorough, liberal education. No one can claim to be fully educated without thorough knowledge in the higher mathematics, physics, mental and moral science, English literature, modern languages and the natural sciences. It may also be conceded that to be a ripe scholar, the classical studies are of advantage. The discipline required in the mastery of the learned languages may refine the taste and elevate the culture of the student whose great aim is literary excellence. But for those who are to be business men, mechanics or farmers, it may well be questioned whether the utility of these studies compensates for the labor bestowed. The conviction is everywhere prevalent that modern science, which has produced such beneficial results in social life, and in elevating the condition of our race, should be sought for its obvious advantages; and also as the best discipline to educate the mental faculties. The study of the modern languages, of higher mathematics and of mental and moral science—are also deemed necessary to a thorough course of instruction, and for these, ample provision is made at the State College at Orono.

The requirement of manual labor from all students has its obvious advantages. A collegiate course of study without manual labor almost inevitably destroys the inclination, if not the ability to engage in hard work. To combine the practical with the scientific in an education designed for those who are to engage in the active duties of life, manual toil is an essential requisite. Passing briefly to consider the value of military instruction, President Allen said in closing:

While we do not expect that the forty thousand young men of Maine who are to enter upon industrial pursuits will all receive a liberal education, we do wish to do something in breaking down the wall that has been reared between the educated and the laboring classes of the community, so that those who labor may have an opportunity to secure a thorough education, and those who are educated in professional callings will not look down upon laborers as a class beneath them in point of intelligence and culture. We do expect to stimulate the working men of our State to secure mental culture for their sons to fit them most thoroughly for their varied employments. We do hope to contribute some share in advancing the intelligence and prosperity of the State, the happiness and comfort of individuals and the true dignity of man.

Discussion following President Allen's Lecture.

The admirable manner in which the address of President Allen was given commanded the closest attention. At its close

GOV. PERHAM followed in some brief and earnest remarks. He had been more or less familiar with different courses of study in different collegiate institutions for the past twenty years, and had long felt the need of just such a course as this college furnishes; and so long as it was under the care of its present faithful instructors he did not fear for its success. He had during the past year attended the graduating exercises at several colleges, and was proud to say that the students at Orono would compare well with those of any students in any college in Maine or elsewhere. He regarded the three hours manual labor as of great value. There is here no trouble in regard to discipline, as in other colleges, there are no college "sprees," and consequently no suspensions. So far as the training of the physical and mental powers making up the success of life was concerned, he believed the Orono college offered advantages equal to any college that he had ever known.

PROF. FERNALD, of the Chair of Mathematics and Physics of the College followed, giving some information in regard to the details of the college. Four years is the prescribed course. There are select courses covering a less time, which have been provided for students desiring special training for special objects—such as civil engineering, mechanical engineering, &c. While as President Allen says the college is not a professional school, but is an institution giving the broadest culture, it is making an effort to give a professional training with reference to the future course of the student. So the students labor with reference to the particular business they intend to follow. In civil engineering the students have already acquired much proficiency. The expenses to each student are about as follows, $3.50 per week for board, washing and incidentals, $10 to $15 per term for books, &c., tuition and room rent are free. In payment of this they receive from $1.20 to $1.50 per week for their labor, of three hours per day, five days in a week. During the winter vacation of ten weeks from 60 to 80 per cent of the students are engaged in teaching. A young man without a dollar in the world may enter this college, and leave it in four years with a thorough and practical mental and physical training, and with but a very small indebtedness upon him. The boys labor from 1 to 4 P. M., the morning and evening being devoted to study and recitations.

MR. GOODALE followed in some interesting remarks. He spoke of the difference between cramming and training a pupil, and said if the main object of our colleges was to stuff the students' heads he would not send a son of his across the street to one. He wanted his sons educated and developed, and trained and disciplined—to be made men of that would know something. The difference between the Orono college and the old fashioned colleges, was, that the latter were preparatory to professional studies at other institutions; while at the former all the studies were directly in the way of the student's future pursuits and studies. The Orono college is also different from the old "manual labor schools," for while they failed because they did not "pay," the plan of studies and labor at Orono helps along the students in their studies by the means which it gives them for remunerative labor.

MR. T. S. GOLD, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, spoke as an educator of twenty-five years' experience. He had had experience with boys on the farm and in the school-room, and he believed that no compensation could be afforded for boys' labor where that labor was a matter of discipline. Being inexperienced in many kinds of farm labor, some students required an amount of assistance and instruction which rendered their work of but very little utility. He feared the compensation at Orono of ten cents an hour higher than could be found profitable. Concerning the relative kinds of education he said the collegiate man was a man of thought, his culture was that of the languages and classics—the business of life was performed by men of action; and it was the object of such institutions as that at Orono to unite the thought to action, making the cultivated, business man. In working out this problem he thought it was being very successful.

After some brief remarks by other gentlemen, the convention adjourned.

EVENING.

Prof. Fernald on Protection from Lightning.

In the evening PROF. FERNALD of the State College of Agriculture, delivered a lecture on the subject of Protection from Lightning. During the delivery of the lecture the Court House was well filled, there being a large number of ladies in the audience. The address was an hour and a half in length, and was listened to with deep attention.

The lecturer stated that he should present his subject under three general heads: 1st, the nature of lightning as indicated by its manifestations and effects; 2d, the extent of danger from its stroke; 3d, means of prevention from it. Meteorologists recognize four forms of lightning, viz.: zigzag, ball, sheet and heat lightning. Sheet lightning is the most common of all the forms. Heat lightning has been generally attributed to the reflection from the atmosphere of the lightning of clouds so distant that the thunder cannot be heard. Ball lightning, unlike the instantaneous flashes of all other forms of lightning, is visible for one, two, and even ten seconds. Flashes of ball lightning occupy definite spaces, are of globular form, and are seemingly balls of fire. Against them lightning conductors and all other means of protection which men have devised seem to be essentially powerless. Numerous interesting instances of the effects of ball lightning were given by the speaker.

The duration of an ordinary flash of zigzag lightning has been repeatedly determined to be less than a thousandth part of a second of time. The length of the flash ranges from short spaces to the distance of ten miles. Thunder clouds have been observed at heights from less than one-fourth to at least three or four miles. The interval between the flash and the report indicates approximately the distance of the cloud from which the lightning emanates—an allowance of about five seconds for a mile being required. The longest interval mentioned by any observer is seventy-two seconds, indicating a distance of nearly fifteen miles; the next longest is fifty seconds, or ten miles. It seems remarkable that the sound of thunder has not more of a diffusive character. The average interval between flash and report is twelve seconds, the shortest less than half a second. The average duration of peals of thunder is twenty-two seconds, the longest duration recorded, fifty-six seconds.

Other things being equal, lightning strikes the most elevated points. It seeks by preference metallic bodies, whether external or concealed, and it is in making its way to them or at the moment of quitting them that it does its principal damage. Several instances were given of the results of lightning striking buildings and other objects, which were of a very interesting nature. So were also the descriptions of the different effects and powers of lightning, as of bodies being pierced by holes in opposite directions, shattering the object, and transporting heavy bodies of matter.

Concerning the damage done by lightning some interesting statistics were given. From June to September in 1867 there were eighty-four serious accidents to persons and seven deaths by lightning in the United States. In 1844 sixty-one buildings were burned by lightning in the United States, and forty-six deaths from the same cause. As to the means of protection against lightning, those which Franklin gave have ever been regarded as scientific and useful. In houses not provided with lightning conductors, persons should avoid the vicinity of fire-places and chimneys. The less the contact with the walls or floor, the better. The middle of the room is the best place unless a lamp or chandelier be suspended from the ceiling. A hammock suspended by silken cords would be regarded a very safe place. Metals worn by the person attract lightning. In regard to protecting buildings from lightning, it has been shown that lightning directs itself by preference to metallic bodies. A metallic rod should therefore be placed at the most elevated part of a building to receive the electric fluid before it reaches the building itself. But that the body may safely receive and carry off the electric fluid there must be metallic continuity from the top, through which the fluid escapes without producing damage of any kind. Rods may consist of iron or copper, should be at least three-fourths of an inch in diameter. To secure the rod from rust, paint containing lamp black should be used. Galvanized iron is also a good substitute. Metallic continuity should be perfect throughout the entire length of the rod, and it is sufficient that the rod terminate at a single point. The lower end to be connected with the earth in the most perfect manner possible. When a building is covered by a metallic roof it should be connected by a metallic connection with the rods. The rod should be placed on that part of the building towards which showers generally come.

In closing Prof. Fernald gave some statistics furnished by the Secretary of the Penobscot Mutual Fire Insurance Company, concerning its losses by fire, and it is much to be regretted that similar statistics could not be obtained from other societies. From this company's returns it appears that out of 5,842 policies issued, the number of losses was 222, eleven of which were by lightning.

At the close of the lecture several questions were asked the Professor concerning points in his lecture, to which replies were given in an entertaining, off-hand manner, showing complete familiarity with the subject.

SECOND DAY.

Business Meeting of the Board.

A business meeting of the Board was held at 9 o'clock A. M. The President announced the following committees:

On time and place of holding the next meeting, Goodale of Saco; Fernald of Orono, and Boardman of Augusta; on pay roll, Gilbert of Androscoggin, Percival of Kennebec, Lucas of Somerset.

Prof. M. C. FERNALD of the State Agricultural College, and S. L. Goodale, Secretary, were appointed delegates to the National Agricultural Convention at Washington in February.

Prof. FERNALD made some statements giving the method followed by Mr. Winslow Arey of Hampden, in keeping up and restoring his pasture. This is divided into ranges of six acres each. The entire farm stock is kept in one enclosure a few days, and before the grass is close cropped, the animals are removed to another lot, and so on through the entire series of enclosures. By this method the pasture is kept in good condition and so are the animals. To be of greatest success, the grass in one portion should be at least two inches high when they are removed from it to another enclosure. Remarks were made upon it by different members present, all agreeing in placing high value upon the plan, and recommending its adoption.

Discussion on Orchards and Fruit Culture.

The discussion was opened by Mr. T. S. GOLD of Connecticut, who confined his remarks to the general features of the successful culture of the apple and pear.

The soil for an orchard should be dry; a tree should not stand with its feet in water. Where a dry soil does not naturally exist, it should be underdrained. Water should not stand about the roots of trees. The best aspect or location for an orchard is a matter of much importance. Sometimes orchards do well on different locations from different causes; therefore the place for an orchard should be in different parts of the farm, and not confined to one location. Give the soil deep, thorough culture, where it is capable of being cropped preparatory to setting trees. It is a wrong practice to dig a wide, deep hole in which to place trees. If in a hard soil, trees may do well for a little time planted in this way; but the best mode is to have the ground thoroughly prepared. Leave the bottom of the hole for the tree higher in the middle. Trim the roots of the tree of all wounded parts before planting. A better tree will be the result in three years from the time it is set if a part of the top is cut away at planting. Young trees, two or three years from the bud, were recommended as best for planting. The growth of the top of the tree affects the roots; a one-sided top gives one-sided roots, and in a few years your tree leans over and grows imperfectly. Forked trees are to be avoided; select a tree whose top branches out evenly. A fairly ventilated location, with shelter is a most favorable one, whether the shelter be natural or artificial. Prune little and often; look over the trees once a year, and prune here and there; excessive pruning is to be avoided. Prune when branches are small, using the knife or the thumb and finger. Prune during the mild days of winter. Take off all water sprouts or suckers every year. Plant trees from 30 to 40 feet apart. This seems a waste of land when young, but it is not so after the trees get old. Upon an acre of land set about 40 trees. As to varieties, every locality has developed kinds of fruits which succeed best in such locations and these he would recommend to the farmer. In planting in autumn plant early, so the tree will get some start before the frosts of late fall come on—say in October. He preferred however spring planting. In planting a tree, carefully work in among the roots fine, light soil, first spreading out the roots, then turning in a few quarts of water. After this fill in the earth and press down firmly. All animals should be excluded from land on which young trees are set—even calves have in many instances done much damage to young trees, and should never be allowed to run therein. Mr. Gold spoke at much length on the disputed points of culture for young orchards, but gave it as his opinion that young orchards should be cultivated with low hoed crops. If the land is to be in grass, pasture with sheep or swine rather than mow. His own experience had been most successful in pasturing an old orchard with cows, until the fruit hangs heavy in August; then they are removed. Gather carefully. By so doing apples keep better and longer. Keep them, after gathered, in some well ventilated place, not too cool, until time to be put in the cellar. Put each variety by itself.

A cold, wet soil is too often a cause of many of the diseases of trees. A healthy growth that will thoroughly mature the wood before winter is the great secret of success in fruit growing. This is essentially necessary in the pear. The insects affecting the tree and fruit were briefly spoken of, including the borer, canker worm, apple maggot, etc., and remedies suggested, which are well known to all successful orchardists. No one can expect to get fruit from an orchard without care and attention—we must manure and mulch, and by all possible means induce the trees to a healthy growth and good productive capacity.

Hon. S. F. PERLEY of Naples, followed. He believed a northern or northeastern aspect the best for an orchard; the best soils were a limestone or granite soil. In Oxford county the soil is peculiarly well adapted for orchard culture. By placing trees as much as possible out of the range of heavy winds we have better trees, and the fruit is not prematurely shaken off. He would not plant an orchard on land not subsoiled. Don't plant in holes—the whole earth should be a hole, every part of it should be fit to place trees in. Use great care in placing the roots of the tree out smooth and even. He would not wet the earth at the time of planting, but difference in judgment did not establish the correctness of any method. Trees should not be more than three or four feet high. When transplanted these can be set without being staked. The distance between the rows should be from 30 to 40 feet, but this depends somewhat upon the variety—some trees need more room than others. Set the trees in the rows as straight as a line of soldiers. There is economy and beauty in so doing. Never plant a young orchard on land where old trees have decayed and been removed. Roots sometimes extend four or five rods from the trees. Give trees all the room they will want when old. Plant when the leaves are off and the soil dry. Keep the orchard under cultivation until the trees can maintain themselves when the land is seeded. In young orchards plant low crops—beans, tomatoes, &c. Keep the soil in hoed crops at least ten years after setting the trees before seeding down. In plowing an orchard use the utmost care in not bruising or injuring the bark and branches, and in not breaking the roots by the plow. As to manures, avoid green stable ma-

nure; ashes, lime, compost, old manure and phosphate are good. When an orchard becomes old, run it to grass and pasture to sheep; they manure it better than any other stock. In a run out orchard of four acres, the soil of which had been treated in various ways, he had pastured sheep with the best results. In 1856 he turned into the orchard what sheep it would carry, keeping them on it and increasing the number whenever it could safely be done. In eleven years the net proceeds from fruit from this four acres had amounted to $5,046.66, an annual net profit of $458.79, or more than $100 per acre. The total number of bushels raised in the eleven years has been 6417; the greatest yield in any one year being 1025 bushels, (1870); the least 60 bushels, (1871). The whole number of bearing trees is 260, averaging $1.85 each. He did not believe in plowing old orchards. The best plan was to get good thrifty seedlings, set them out where they are to grow, and when they want grafting graft where they stand. Did not believe in setting budded trees from the nursery, especially the Baldwin. He entered quite largely into the habits of the borer, and believed in fighting and killing them the first and second years by cutting them out; offensive washes were not recommended, as they drove the beetle from tree to tree and from the apple to ash and locust trees. It was better to kill them. Soft soap is a good wash for the bark of young trees.

A matter of great importance was in gathering the apples without bruising. They can be preserved to a much longer period by so doing. Gather in a lined half bushel basket, which can be hung on the trees, and handle with great care. In packing use good barrels, the inside well washed and dried before the fruit is placed in. In selecting fruit for market, take care in selecting, and thus obtain the best price. Put in no wormy, small or poor apples. In packing, first put in a layer of apples on the bottom, stem end down, and when full head up and mark the bottom end. When opened it will look handsome, and "faced" apples always command a better price. He urged all, young and old, to plant fruit trees. He did not plant pear trees until he was over forty, and he is now eating the fruit; and old as he is, he has seven acres that he intends to set out to apple trees during the next two years.

MR. JOHN STANTON GOULD of Hudson, N. Y., and Mr. R. Dunham of Woodstock, followed in some general remarks, after which the Convention adjourned.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, February 3, 1872.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.
2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. V. DARLING is now canvassing and collecting in Penobscot County.
MR. C. S. AYER is now canvassing Lincoln County.

Railroad Legislation.

Railroad affairs are engrossing a greater share of the attention of the Legislature this winter than ever before. So disproportionately large has this class of legislation become, that the question of the final adjournment of the session depends solely upon the time required for the consideration and determination of the various railroad bills and petitions pending.

A vast amount of time is consumed about these matters, not because of the inherent difficulty of deciding as to the justice or propriety of granting a charter to this road and a right to make a loan to that, but because in every case there is a contest between rival interests. If one road desires to extend its line, another road will certainly desire to prevent it. If people living in one section desire to have a railroad, the people of another adjoining section are very apt to oppose it lest it lessen their own chances for a road. So with regard to loans, to connections, to guage, there is a constant struggle between opposing interests. This condition of things, so very naturally flowing from man's selfish nature, would be less lamentable, were the Legislature certain, or even likely to decide each case according to its merits. Nothing could be better than a tribunal which could and would decide unerringly in favor of the right side. As a matter of fact, the inequality and liability to injustice, of special legislation are in nothing more glaring than in railroad matters. The action of the Legislature is commonly swayed by lower motives than a regard for justice and right. Self interest, local and individual, is a powerful lever in the hands of the lobby.

A general railroad law is perhaps a desirable thing, but the measure now under consideration by the Legislature has some serious defects. Chief among them is the dangerous power that it gives the Railroad Commissioners. This Board may decide absolutely the question whether a projected railroad shall be built or not. Is it wise, is it safe to commit the decision of matters about which there will be in many cases such a fierce contest, involving so great financial interests into the hands of three men? If the Legislature has failed to decide these matters always wisely, will the railroad commissioners do better? To be sure they are enjoined to judge whether the public convenience requires the construction of the road, and "no objection shall be considered conclusive, or location refused, solely because said proposed railway may run parallel to or come in competion with any other existing or proposed railroad." But in practice these rules would be found to have no force whatever. The power of the commissioners would be absolute, and they would probably be influenced by the same arguments that influence the Legislature. Arguments of the strongest kind would be brought to bear upon them by the interested parties and there is reason to fear that the men who would be chosen to fill these responsible places would not always possess sufficient integrity and moral courage to decide impartially.

There are similar objections to the section that authorizes the commissioners to revise the tariff of a railroad, and the whole section is, so far as it goes, a concession to the roads.

There are some other non-essential defects, but the above are sufficient to raise a serious doubt whether the bill ought to pass. It is not worth while for the Legislature to resign its power over railroads, simply to give it to three railroad commissioners. It would be better to allow companies to build roads wherever they please. Unless the Legislature is prepared to take such a step as that, it had better wait retaining the power in its own hands with the present system, or want of system, until some safer scheme shall be proposed than that now under consideration.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL. From the report of the Superintendent, we learn that the whole numbers of inmates of the school Dec., 1, 1871, was 134. The number is smaller than usual and commitments for the past year have not made good the places of those discharged or apprenticed. The new commitments were fifty-nine, a falling off from the preceding year of six, but quite up to the average of previous years. There were no new admissions from Bangor, Lewiston, Augusta and many other of our largest places, and only a scattering few from the country. The number of boys received into the institution since opening is 1281.

COLLAPSE OF A SWINDLE. A great lottery of $50,000 estimated value, which was to have been drawn in Biddeford on Friday last by John H. Ellis, ostensibly for the benefit of the charity fund of Post Sheridan, of the Grand Army, has come to an untimely end, the property being attached by Boston parties because it was not paid for. Ellis' office, closed and guarded by officers, was surrounded by enraged ticket holders who with curses loud and deep declared the whole thing a swindle.

☞Paris Hill, where the recent session of the Board of Agriculture was held, is one of the most delightful locations for a summer residence, that can be found in the State. At an elevation of more than eight hundred feet above the level of the sea—the highest point of any village in Maine—it commands a wide and extended prospect, overlooking a large portion of Oxford county, and embracing views of some of the highest mountains in this State and New Hampshire. On a clear day, Mt. Washington to the west and Katahdin to the east are plainly visible. The town was settled in 1779, and incorporated in 1793. It has been the shire town of Oxford county since 1805, and although not favored by water power, and a place of but little business, it affords one of the best places in this State for a quiet, pleasant home. A steam mill has lately been erected, which is occupied by John W. Willis & Son, Crockett & Co., and Hatherway, Davis & Co., in the manufacture of lumber, bedsteads, hand-sleds and childrens' carriages, who do a considerable amount of business and give employment to a number of workmen. Two newspapers are printed here, the old established *Oxford Democrat*, edited Col. Fred E. Shaw—a good fellow, and an honor to the newspaper fraternity—and the *Oxford Register*, published by S. R. Carter, Esq, formerly one of the prominent lawyers of the county. The Hubbard House, kept by Hon. Hiram Hubbard is a large and admirably managed hotel, superior in all respects to most county hotels in the State. The guest's rooms are large and attractively furnished, the table bountifully supplied with the best there is in market, all cooked in a manner to merit unquestionable commendation, there is a quiet, domestic air to the place, and the guest feels that he is at home. Large numbers of visitors seek this place in summer for its pure air and delightful views, and the house is then full to overflowing. From our brief experience in quartering at the Hubbard House we feel that we cannot speak of it in terms of too high praise.

☞Rev. Mr. Moor preached his farewell discourse, as pastor of the Winthrop Street Universalist Church in this city on Sunday evening last, to a very large congregation. From an abstract of the address, published in Tuesday's daily *Journal*, the first part of which is devoted to a review of the results of his ministry from a material or financial point of view, we copy the closing portion, as especially worthy of attention and thought, as follows:

I believe, as you, friends and brethren, very well know, that religion is life. I believe that the preacher is a failure, whatever else he may accomplish, who does not help the moral and spiritual life of his hearers. I believe that the meeting house, the Sunday school, the church organization, and all the religious forms and machinery it is possible to create and to use, are useless, unless men and woman and children are made wiser and better, holier and happier by their aid. I have sought to preach Christ in his fullness: Christ in his opposition to every error, to every falsehood, to every meanness, to every wrong passion, to every wicked practice, to every sinful desire; and I have sought to preach Christ in his favor to every truth, to every righteous word and deed, to all honesty, to all love and peace and holiness and salvation. I have tried to so preach that there could be no possible question as to the tone of this pulpit. I have endeavored to put it and to keep it against every possible manifestation of the devil on the side of the Lord Almighty. What I have accomplished in *these* ways, has been and is at present the question of my deepest concern. In other respects my success for the parish, or, if you please, your success, while I have been among you, has been far greater than any early anticipations I ever had about it. But in respect to the *minds* and the *hearts* of my hearers—to the soul and the life of the congregation, *I know not what I have accomplished.* If I thought I had done *no real good*, I should feel poor and miserable indeed to-night. May I not hope that some of you have taken some steps forward and upward since I have been among you. May I not feel that I have spoken some word or done some deed that has improved the life of some of your souls.

☞The lecture by Rev. W. H. H. Murray of Boston, at Granite Hall on Tuesday evening Jan. 30th, was an agreeable disappointment to a large part of his auditors. The subject announced, "Deacons," is not very suggestive of the character of the lecture, in which Mr. Murray presented his views on the relations of the Orthodox Church of New England and of Christians generally, to the spirit of the age, and made an eloquent plea for charity, for humanity, for physical health, for a general sweeping away of such old fashioned notions as stand in the way of the usefulness of the church in this age of progress, and for a more earnest cultivation of practical religion and benevolence. Mr. Murray is himself a good example of muscular Christianity, a well-built, healthy looking man, and believes in keeping himself so by the practice of out door sports and exercises.

☞The youngest son of Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, about three years old is now recovering from a serious and dangerous illness in Washington, which at one time it was feared would prove fatal. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says—his disease was what is technically termed "cerebro spinal meningitis," the same disease that Mrs. Wharton's counsel have been trying to establish as the cause of General Ketchum's death. It is a terrible affection of the spinal cord, reaching clear up to the base of the brain, and ultimately ending, when fatal, in convulsions and paralysis. The physicians say that if the Speaker's child had not been blessed with a remarkable constitution he could not have survived the attack for twenty-four hours.

☞The financial affairs of the South Parish Congregational Church in this city appear to be in good condition. As stated by Prof. Barbour last Sabbath, the Society is entirely free from debt, having during the past year raised the sum of $7800 by voluntary contributions of its members to pay off the outstanding liabilities incurred in building their church, in addition to current expenses for the support of public worship. The sum of $1389 has also been contributed during the past year by the church for benevolent objects, besides a large amount given by individual members for various charities.

☞The ladies of the South Parish Congregational Society in this city will hold a fair and levee at Granite Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings of the present week. Elaborate preparations have been made for a very enjoyable entertainment, which will consist of vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, &c. Mrs. Alice C. Staples of Winthrop will sing each evening, accompaned on the piano by Miss Lizzie V. Homan. Among the special attractions will be presented Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven," with appropriate costumes, recitations, singing, &c. A variety of fancy and useful articles will also be on sale, with the refreshments usual on such occasions.

☞The death of Joseph Burton, Esq. which occurred on Tuesday noon last, occasioned by the sad accident mentioned by us last week, will be greatly regretted by our entire community. He was a long tried, faithful and honest public servant, and an estimable and useful man in all the relations of life. His funeral will take place from his residence on Thursday 1st inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞During the illness of Mr. Burton, the late Register of Probate, the duties of the office have been temporarily performed by J. A. Richards, Esq., of this city, under appointment by Judge Baker. It will now devolve upon the Governor and Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Burton.

☞There will be public religious services at the Winthrop street Universalist Church next Sabbath. It is expected that Rev. Mr. Gage, formerly of California, will supply the pulpit morning and evening.

☞The Augusta Cold Water Temple now numbers 357 members, and is on the increase at the rate of twenty members per week.

Editor's Table.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SOUL AND INSTINCT, as Distinguished from Materialism. With Supplementary Demonstrations of the Divine Communications of the Narratives of Creation and the Flood. By Martyn Paine, A. M., M. D., LL D. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872. 8 vo. pp 707.

The author of this voluminous and profound work is a ripe scholar, not only in age, but in attainments, and has given to the world many important volumes on metaphysical, medical and theological subjects. This work was first published more than thirty years ago, passed to a second edition in 1849, and now appears entirely rewritten and enlarged, embracing the results of a lifetime of thought upon the intricate subjects of which it treats. Demonstrating first the substantive existence and self-acting nature of the soul, the author examines at much length and with great minuteness the doctrines in materialism, proceeding to an examination of the arguments as to the materiality or immateriality of the soul, revising the opinions of Mr. Locke, Saint-Pierre, Dr. Priestly and other philosophers; next treating of the "novelties"—as Dr. Paine terms them—of the "correlation and conservation of forces," the "equivalence of forces," "organic life"—from which *atheism* is an easy achievement, and, all the time giving materialism every possible advantage, so far as can be done by arranging its highest authorities, against Dr. Paine's own facts and arguments, he proceeds to an examination of the theories of natural selection, spontaneous generation and other schemes of materialistic authors, among them Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Tyndall and others. Two chapters are next taken up by an exhaustive analysis of the points made by the Duke of Argyle in his work on the "Reign of Law," including "Creative Law" or "Evolution by Law," following out the various doctrines of materialism, pantheism and atheism, under their various phases, giving the views and opinions of Christian and heathen philosophers, and viewing them in their relations to the soul and to organic beings, and finally examining minutely the sacred narratives of the creation and the flood, their general bearings upon the doctrines of materialism, and the progressive development of living beings—finding in them internal proofs of the existence of the soul, and showing the different beliefs, concerning the soul and instinct—establishing the immortality of the former and the perishable nature of the latter, and also establishing the existence of a Creative Spirit, who formed man in his own image, of the dust of the earth, breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul. In an Appendix will be found learned and lengthy articles on the creation and organization of the earth, the flood and the coal formations in their connection with the narrative of the flood, all proving the Infinite Wisdom and Infinite Goodness of a Benevolent Creator. Modern scientific skepticism has found in this exhaustive work of Dr. Paine, a severe, complete and scathing refutation.

The book is for sale in Portland by Bailey & Noyes, in this city by Horace North.

BORDER REMINISCENCES. By Randolph B. Marcy. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1872. 12 mo. pp 396.

The author of this attractively issued volume—an old army officer who has seen thirty years of border life under its constantly varying phases, and is already well known by several books from his pen—writes with all the spirit and animation of youth. Unlike some of his previous works, the one under notice contains little that is historical, and still less that refers to natural history in any of its branches. It is mainly made up of personal sketches and narrations, some of which have the air of romance, but all serving to give the reader a good idea of border character and border civilization. Some of the chapters have been given to the public in one of the popular magazines, but the book is one that will bear re-reading in its completed form, and will assist in passing an evening or afternoon in a pleasant manner.

For sale by Horace North, this city, Bailey & Noyes, Portland.

☞The Silver Wedding of Mr. E. S. Mero and wife was celebrated at his residence on Green street in this city on Monday evening last. His house was well filled with friends—had all his friends been present, it would have needed two or three such houses to have contained them—who brought with them numerous appropriate tokens of their regard and esteem for a kind neighbor and worthy citizen. Among them was an elegant silver watch from Mr. Mero's fellow workmen connected with the car-building department of Maine Central Railroad, with a list of the givers—headed by Superintendent Lincoln, and a very handsome silver cake basket from the scholars of his Sabbath school class, together with a large number of smaller gifts all useful and valuable. After the company had partaken of a bountiful repast, a graceful and appropriate speech was made by Mr. Howard Owen, the hardworking and popular editor of the *Daily Journal*, replied to by Mr. Mero; and with the singing of a few sweet home songs, the good nights and kind wishes were expressed, and the pleasant party broke up.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE. The Congresional committee of investigation into the Louisiona difficulties, have arrived at New Orleans, and have commenced their inquiry. A dispatch on Monday says the hotel where the Committee are stopping was crowded with the leaders of the two factions. The Warmuth men seem very quiet, while the Carterites are busy in making suggestions to the committee. The business men and citizens take very little interest in the matter. Warmoth is backed by the Republican party party of the State, while Carter proves to be an ex-rebel officer from Virginia, who joined the Republicans for place and emolument, and is aided by men like himself, disappointed in ambitious schemes. The Congressional Committee see that the trouble is between the two factions of the same political organizations, and their duty will end in merely ascertaining what part federal officers took in interfering in State affairs.

☞Isaac Rich a noted fish merchant of Boston died recently, leaving property estimated at $1,700,000. After the payment of some private bequests, the bulk of this large property will finally go to the trustees of the Boston Wesleyan University and be under its direction to promote piety and learning. In a certain contingency, namely, the failure of the University to acquire within ten years property to the amount of $200,000, or in case it abandons its charter within that time, the property will be distributed among various educational and charitable institutions of the denomination, among which are mentioned $25,000 to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, and $25,000 to the East Maine Seminary at Bucksport in this State.

FOUL PLAY. The Boston *Advertiser* says a man about 40 years of age was found on the top of Ford's Lime Kiln on Dorchester Avenue on Wednesday morning last in an insensible condition. He was badly burned from the effects of the lime, and although he received speedy medical aid, he died on Thursday. His name was ascertained to be Albert Webber of Portland. The *Argus* says he was a strictly temperate man, and the whole affair is shrouded in mystery, but there are evidences of his having been drugged and carried to where he was found. A good suit of clothes which he had on when he left home had been removed, and old ones put on instead.

☞Our thanks are hereby tendered to Mr. J. H. Coleman of this city, for two splendid pickerel caught by him in Three-mile pond, Windsor. The two weighed just five pounds, and furnished a repast such as hungry editors seldom enjoy.

☞The second of Mr. Merrill's interesting articles about Peru, is on file and will appear in our next issue.

For the Maine Farmer.

Compulsory Education.

Compulsory education, as a principle to be incorporated into the national polity, has not elicited from our chief conservators of the public welfare that extended examination and critical discussion which its importance, viewed in several aspects, would seem to demand. Possibly our trusted guardians are waiting for the report of the Commission recently appointed to obtain the exact social, industrial and educational status of the country as an all important preliminary in the effectual settlement of the question. This certainly would indicate a commendable desire to canvass the matter with due caution and thoroughness. Meanwhile the discussion of the subject in its practical and abstract phases, in the light of observation and reason, can but be beneficial as an exercise of the public mind preparatory to the final issue.

The term compulsory education, on its first introduction to the American mind, is quickly challenged by that inborn spirit of freedom and personal independence upon which this nation is founded and upon which, rightly interpreted and properly diffused, its future weal is dependent. But whatever unpleasant sensation may be experienced by first impressions of the subject, they are certain to be speedily dissipated when the questioning mind perceives that the proposition does not involve the abridgement of individual rights but aims, rather, at personal improvement and consequent national elevation.

To every person who walks the world with open eyes, the fact must be apparent that ignorance is peculiarly prolific of thriftlessness, disorder, brutality and crime. Beggars, paupers, vagabonds, rioters, jail guests and prison tenants are, in the great majority of instances, very illiterate persons. In the nature of things, worldly thrift and obedience to wholesome laws must go hand in hand with intelligence, for they are the product of intelligent forethought, the effect of which trained faculties are the cause.

It is indeed true that many intelligent men are bad men, in many respects, and that their intelligence is often made the lever with which they lift ill gotten gains to their store by taking advantage of ignorant people; but it is because the latter are ignorant that it is possible to so easily gain the undue advantage. The swindler's business decreases in the ratio of increased intelligence. It is an easy task to predict, with almost absolute certainty, the unhappy if not criminal career of those unfortunate children whose days of childhood and youth are divided between homes of squalid ignorance and harmful street influences. Birds of prey find congenial shelter in these empty minds, and the process of incubation quickly begins, and frequent are the destructive broods sent forth to seize upon the community's best and fairest products. Here it is that views and habits are formed which give color to the whole life.

Between the ages of five and sixteen years, listless, vagrant, dishonest and ignorant courses are begun, which in numerous instances would be broken up entirely by constrained attendance at school and by constant subjection to the good influences of interested and sympathetic teachers and the inspiring competition of progressive pupils; and furthermore, the good things of the schoolroom would in time find their way to the children's homes, and better ideas and new incentives would be propagated therein.

Political tricksters find their readiest assistants and richest rewards among the ignorant classes. The ballot buyer knows his man. Intelligent men, though constantly pursued by pressing necessities, are seldom approached with money on election day. They have studied the questions at issue, and the knowledge possessed has grown into convictions which gold cannot swerve. Patriotism—the love of country—must rest upon the solid basis of intelligence, for knowledge of the thing loved must precede the bestowal of the affections, and the ready willingness to serve must proceed from the vivid apprehension of intrinsic merit. General intelligence, therefore, as a reliable protection from internal foes and as a strong bulwark of defence against foreign enemies, is an imperative necessity to the nation. If monarchs and emperors assert that the interests of their countries can be best subserved by rigidly enforcing a system of compulsory education, and if their assertions are supported by actual demonstration, as in a few cases has been done, then the people comprising this mighty republic may well imagine concerning the worth of that system in its application to their own country; for here, as nowhere else, immigrant population is constantly augmenting and tides of ignorance are continually rolling in upon our shores. Physical necessity has driven the majority of these adopted children from their native land, and with that compelling motive for removal, it is apparent that intellectual cultivation must have been sadly neglected by them. While it is now too late to give the parents a course of healthful school instruction, the children may be enlightened by this method and made worthy of the grand privileges which our noble country so freely extends and which good and intelligent citizens so fully enjoy.

In an economical point of view—for the economic test must not be allowed to pass unapplied—this system of education must possess attractions for the speculative Yankee and the general tax payer. A vast sum of money is required yearly to defray the expenses incurred in the detection and punishment of ignorant criminals and to maintain the detachment of paupers which periodically gravitates from the ranks of ignorance to the alms-house procession.

Now, if it be true—and it would so appear—that education conduces to personal helpfulness and decorum, and therefore to social order and patriotic devotion, it must be plain to all that national prosperity and security are vitally connected with the subject of compulsory education, which simply means that, during a fixed period of youth every child in the land shall regularly attend the common school and be instructed in those rudiments of knowledge which constitute the foundation of all true cultivation of the mind.

PAUL PARKER.

☞Postmaster General Creswell has directed the new regulations on newspapers sent by mail to be strictly enforced. No name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside the wrapper on which the address is written. It is hardly admissable to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violater of the law to a fine. No printed card, handbill or advertisement, no written notice, letter or slip of any kind whatsoever must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things is to violate the law. Printed slips pasted on the outside, or folded in papers or periodicals, soliciting notices, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight or transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles.

☞We learn that the Augusta Water Company, organized for the supply of pure water to this city, have contracted with the Hallowell Granite Company for a large amount of granite, which is now being delivered for a dam on their property north of the State House. The Company propose this season to put their works in order and lay main pipes down through Water street as far as the end of the Kennebec Bridge.

☞The following comprises Gov. Perham's military staff for the current year: Brig. Gen. James A. Hall, Inspector General; Col. Elbridge A. Thomson, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Elias Miliken, Assistant Commissary General; Col. J. M. Haynes, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Lieut. Col. A. B. Sumner, Lieut. Col. Fred E. Shaw, Lieut. Col. John W. Atwell, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Parker, Aids.

Maine Legislature.

The business of the session is being rapidly pushed, and members still continue to talk of an early adjournment. Our record for the past week shows that railroad matters have been the principal subjects for debate. The election of State officers has concluded by the re-election of Hon. William Caldwell as State Treasurer for the current fiscal year.

The Senate have adopted the report of the committee on Senatorial votes unseating John Moore (Dem.) of Hancock county, and giving the seat to William E. Hadlock (Rep.) on the ground of irregularities and illegalities by the municipal officers of Ellsworth in their returns, which rejected the vote of that city. Mr. Hadlock has been duly qualified.

A spirited debate has taken place in the House on the bill to give authority to the Bangor & Piscataquis railroad company to contract a branch line to Brownville. It was opposed by those in favor of an extension of the Dexter road to Dover and Foxcroft, and who wanted a charter for such a project. The friends of the Dexter scheme pressed a motion to have the bill tabled, and a day assigned for its consideration in connection with their own project.

A bill to extend the time for the location of the Boston & Maine railroad in Portland was discussed in the House, and it was objected to on the ground that the location proposed interfered with the rights of the Maine Central road in the present location of its grounds for depot and tracks. The bill was amended fixing the location of the road north of Commercial street as its entering point and then passed to be engrossed. On reaching the Senate the bill was tabled.

The Maine Central loan bill occasioned a lengthy debate in the House when it came up for consideration. It was chiefly opposed by Messrs. Knight of Portland and Holbrook of Freeport, and favored by Messrs. Perry of Oxford, and Webb of Waterville. Among the many objections urged against the bill, was because it sanctioned a new form of consolidation more dangerous than that asked for last winter, which accusation was denied and it was shown that the object of the loan was for the payment of the debt and liabilities of the Me. Central and of the other roads leased to it. An effort was made to kill the bill which proved abortive, and it passed to be engrossed by a vote of ninety-six to thirty-five.

The House refused to pass an order making inquiry of the Maine Central railroad company as to their liabilities and the probable cost of putting the road in efficient condition.

A long discussion took place on the application for the granting of a charter for a railroad from Lewiston to Danville Junction to connect with the Grand Trunk road. A bill for this enterprise was reported in the Senate, which branch the measure passed after a sharp opposition by a vote of sixteen to twelve, three Senators being either absent or not voting. The bill went into the House, but was recalled, on account of one of the Senators who had voted against it having voted under a misapprehension, and who desired to have the vote reconsidered which gave the bill a passage. The friends of the bill stoutly contested the proposition, and charges of dishonorable conduct and unfairness were made against its opponents which were promptly met, and repelled. It not appearing that the attempt to have the vote reconsidered was an unusual proceeding, or that there had been unfair means used to defeat the measure, the Senate voted to have a day assigned for the consideration of the proposition that had been made. When the subject came up a long debate ensued, which resulted in amending the bill so as to make the road broad guage and have it connect with the Grand Trunk, and then passing it to be engrossed by a vote of 17 to 13.

The Senate voted to insist on its action in passing the Eastern Normal School resolve to be engrossed, instead of concurring with the House in its vote to recommit it to the Committee on Education with instructions to consider the proposition of the Trustees of the Belfast Academy and any other locality. On returning to the House the resolve caused an animated debate, and an effort was made to cut down the Senate appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of a school building to $15,000, which failed, and the measure passed to be engrossed, after an amendment was adopted requiring the town of Castine to raise $5,000, if that sum was necessary to complete and furnish a building and put the school in operation and fence the grounds. The bill was subsequently passed to be engrossed by the House. A motion to reconsider was refused.

Bills have been reported relating to authorizing municipal aid in the establishment of manufactures, and in the improvement of our water powers; to repeal the law giving a bounty for destroying bears; to incorporate savings banks, in Fryeburg, Yarmouth, Bethel, Boothbay and Winthrop; to amend the county supervisor law so as to provide for county boards of education, which shall hold sessions during the first week of October, annually; to amend the law relating to savings banks so that these institutions May 1st and Nov. 1st, yearly, shall return to the State Treasurer the total amount of their deposits and profits and be taxed one-quarter of one per cent. on the same for the benefit of our schools. Dividends are not to exceed three per cent. semi-annually among depositors of three months standing, and balances of and earnings over three per cent., and the sum required for a reserve fund, taxes and expenses may be divided ratably once in four years among depositors on their balances of from one to four years standing. The names and residences of stockholders to be returned annually April 1st to city and town assessors, together with the amount of the stock held by the bank as collateral security for loans. Also a bill for continuing the present law for the benefit of disabled soldiers and seamen which the Senate has amended so that municipal officers shall not receive any compensation for their services from the State.

The committee on Education reported a bill to secure the attendance at school of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, for a period of at least twelve weeks in a year, six weeks of which to be consecutive, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every violation of the law.

Resolves have been reported providing for an amendment of the constitution relating to the raising of money for the support of our common schools.

The bill fixing the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court which received a passage in the House when it reached the Senate was opposed. The bill proposes to fix their yearly compensation at $3,000, but a motion was made in the Senate to fix it at $2,800, which is the same they now enjoy including their travelling expenses. The subject is under consideration.

Orders of inquiry were passed relating to whether legislation is necessary in regard to the compensation of county commissioners, the equity jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court, a lien on cattle and other beasts for pasture, feed and shelter under contract made therefor by their owners; putting to labor vagrants confined in our jails; protecting the rights of property holders when land is taken for the location of school houses adjoining their land and materially lessening its value.

The most important petitions and bills presented and referred pray for authority to Portland to grant further aid in the construction of the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad; for the incorporation of boot and shoe manufacturing companies in Boothbay and Pittston; to incorporate the Augusta Literary and Library Association; to abolish the State liquor agency; to incorporate the Ticonic cotton mill in Waterville; to incorporate the Six Miles Falls Cheese Manufacturing Company, asking for a charter for a telegraph line from Castine to Deer Isle; for a charter for a railroad from some point on the Belfast & Moosehead Lake railroad to the Maine Central in Hampden, from Castine to Calais and from Eastport to Calais, and for a railroad from Auburn to Gorham.

Legislation has been reported inexpedient relating to the sale of eggs by weight; to the taxation of personal property in the town where the owner owns real estate; to creating by law a lien on the franchise and other property of railroad companies; to allowing settlers on our public lands to dispose of their rights of betterment before a deed is received from the State.

Among the bills finally disposed of are the following: an act to incorporate the Passadumkeag railroad company; making valid the doings of the stockholders of the Portland & Rochester railroad company; amending the charter of the Pittsfield, Hartland & St. Albans railroad company, which act decreases the shares of capital stock, incorporating the Wendell Institute and May School for girls, relating to the yearly close-time for land locked salmon, trout and togue, to the location of school houses, and incorporating the Salt Pond Agricultural Society.

Items of Maine News.

The corporate capital in Lewiston is now $10,600,000.

Between thirty and forty millions of lumber will be put into Machias and Whitneyville Mills the coming season.

Patrick Kennedy of Brewer, 28 years of age, was killed by a falling tree on the east branch of the Penobscot, on Wednesday.

Obed Foss has been appointed postmaster at Pittsfield; Wesley D. Weymouth at Fayette; Jas. M. Sheldon at Dresden.

The small pox prevails in Fryeburg and Conway; there have been three or four cases in the former place, and one death from the disease.

There are twenty-three church edifices in Lewiston and Auburn. The valuation of Lewiston is now fifteen times larger than in 1850, says the *Journal*.

Henry P. Remick of Kittery, sentenced to State's Prison at the present term of the Supreme Court, is lying at the point of death in the Alfred jail.

The *American* says on the 15th inst. Mr. George Roberts of Penobscot, died, aged 92 years, leaving a wife who has lived with him over 67 years.

The smelt fishery in the town of Penobscot has been very prosperous this winter. Already thousands of pounds have been shipped to Boston and New York.

Lewiston and Auburn manufacturing enterprises disburse annually in the two cities nearly four million of dollars, about four-fifths of which is to labor.

A collector of taxes in one of the towns in Piscataquis has found it convenient to use several hundred dollars of the people's money, to be replaced by his bondsmen.

A seal weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, was caught with a lasso early Saturday morning, by two men on York river, a mile and a half above salt water.

Policeman Haley, formerly of Winterport, died in Boston, Jan. 18th. His death was probably caused by a blow he received some time since in taking a man into custody.

A Free Baptist Educational Convention in the interests of the Literary and Theological department of Bates College is to be held in Lewiston, opening Tuesday, April 30th.

The Parkman correspondent of the *Press* says that snow is from two to three feet deep in Piscataquis county, and in some localities is piled up in a manner in no way conducive to pleasant travelling.

The *American* states that Gilman Jordan of Waltham, last week won a bet of one hundred dollars, by carrying a bag of meal weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, twelve miles in about five hours.

A shark about fifteen feet in length was driven ashore at Lubec, last week, by the winds and high tides, on the beach of Mr. John Guptill. The fish will probably make forty gallons of oil, there being upwards of a barrel and a half of the liver.

The *Press* says there is more lumbering done on the Dead River waters this winter than there has been for any winter for several years; from seven hundred to one thousand men are employed upon the Dead River and its tributaries this winter.

S. B. Twitchell is cutting a tract of pine timber in Bethel containing four acres, where a crop of corn was raised sixty-five years ago. It is estimated that there are on the four acres one hundred and thirty thousand feet of pine timber.

The *Press* says that Mr. Hiram Brown of Cape Elizabeth, while engaged a few nights since in rescuing coal from the schooner Idaho wrecked on Trundy's reef, pitched from the boat into the water. It was dark at the time and it was only by the merest good fortune that just as he was sinking one of the men in the boat caught his hair and pulled him out.

The Bangor *Whig* considers this a cool proceeding: Thursday as two of the citizens of Bangor were driving into town, on the Ellsworth road, they were met, when about three miles out, by three well-dressed young men who ordered them to stop. Not fearing any harm they did so, when one of the three snatched a nice robe out of the sleigh and, putting the whip to the horse, made haste to escape with it.

A man representing himself to be a member of a Baptist church, and a sufferer by the fire in Chicago, having two children burned to death, and himself and wife badly injured, swindled the Portland Young Men's Christian Association out of the contribution taken at the meeting Saturday evening. He proposes to visit other towns in the State.

The *North Star* says that there are ninety-eight horses hauling timber this winter in Dyer Brook. A good many old pines are found which have long been on the ground. The spruce is very handsome. One spruce was hauled the other day which measured 1,070 feet. For many years crews have been at work cutting the lumber from this township, and yet it holds out, giving a rich harvest.

A few days since, a little girl about two years of age, child of Mr. Howard Brown of Bradley, was fatally burned by its clothes taking fire during the temporary absence of its mother. It is not known how the accident happened, but after her clothing took fire the little child ran into the other room and before the flames could be extinguished she was so severely burned that she lived only two hours.

Charles M. Bailey has purchased the Sanborn carpet factories, East Readfield. Mr. Bailey has large spring orders for carpeting which the loss of his Winthrop works forbade his filling. So he buys out the Messrs. Sanborn. These works he will run to their utmost capacity, and will be enabled to supply his orders. He takes his Winthrop workmen to Readfield and gives them employment.

The Machias *Union* says that while Chas. Crane, a little boy eight years old, was going home from Sunday School concert last Sunday evening, he fell off a highway bridge, a distance of fifteen feet, striking on the solid ice, fracturing his skull and so injuring him that he died in less than half an hour. Some other boy pushed him playfully as it appears, and one board being off which had formed a part of the railing of the bridge, he passed through the opening with the result as stated.

The Aroostook *North Star* says that Geo. M. Webster, Jr., of Sherman, made a grand strike the other day. He found a den of three bears, and as they came out of the hollow tree he met them in the head with his axe. The last and largest of the three however, came near escaping, but Webber caught him by the beard near the hind quarters with one hand and aimed several blows with his axe in the other hand, which were unavailing at first, but finally brought bruin to bay.

A new Masonic hall, owned by the fraternity was dedicated at South Bristol, on Rutherford's Island, on the 23d. On the same day Anchor Lodge was constituted and its officers installed by D. D. G. M. Cargill.

The Mr. Getchell of Boston mentioned by us last week as having taken his own life in Boston, was the son of Eleazer C. Getchell, Esq., of Waterville. Temporary insanity, caused by recent business troubles, led to the sad event.

The firm of Newhall & Gibson of Kendall's Mills, lumbering on the Saplin, have one pair of horses that have hauled a load which the lumbermen there think worth putting in the papers. The load scaled 3219 feet, and was hauled on one sled one mile—the last pull being ten rods on a flat landing.

East Sunday fire at Moore's Mills destroyed a carriage shop and contents, owned by a Mr. Fisk. The fire was caused in some way by the machinery. In his efforts to save his grist mill and blacksmith shop, Mr. Fisk was severely burned in the face and head. His loss is about $1,500. No insurance.

The "Reform Club," a new temperance organization in Gardiner, appears to be doing a good work. At the meeting last Friday evening a bottle of liquor, said to have been obtained at the State Agency in this city, which had been analyzed by Dr. M. F. Marble, was exhibited and comments were made upon the impurities of the liquor.

The protracted meeting at the Methodist Church in Dexter, which was commenced two weeks ago last Tuesday, has been continued up to the present time, and much interest is manifested. Several clergymen from abroad have been in attendance.

Mr. Cressey of Lewiston, who had his skull so severely fractured at City Buildings over a month ago, is recovering and is able to be about the house. It will be remembered that a hammer weighing 4½ pounds, fell 90 feet, striking him on the head, creating a fracture of the skull several inches long.

The *North Star* says Wednesday night, Jan. 17th, the house of Justus Woodworth of Linneus, was destroyed by fire with nearly its entire contents. The family had retired, and about midnight were awakened by the sound of fire in the chamber. A hired girl ran for assistance to the neighbors, and in so doing both her feet were badly frozen.

The *North Star* says there was recently born in Alva, to Mrs. John Berry, a child with six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot.

The *Whig* says a case of "black mailing" has recently been brought to light in Bangor, which on investigation shows that attempts have been made to extort money from quite a number of persons, in several instances successfully.

Items of General News.

Thursday the first snow for thirteen years fell in Savannah.

Gen. Hancock refuses the Democratic candidature for Presidency.

The turf board of appeals decides that Goldsmith Maid is entitled to the record of 2.17 at Milwaukee.

The Brazilian government is making proposals to secure 10,000 immigrants to settle on the Crown lands.

A cargo of oysters have been shipped from Chesapeake Bay to England, to be transplanted in the Severn river.

About $500 of ancient gold coins were unearthed by laborers, near a house in North Third street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday of last week.

A conference of delegates in session at Memphis has decided in favor of establishing a Southern Methodist University.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have unanimously agreed that the 14th and 15th amendments do not confer the ballot upon woman.

Secretary Robeson and Mrs. Aulick were married on Tuesday morning of last week. The ceremony was attended by the President and other dignitaries.

The ladies of Vermont are taking their winter's fun in leap-year sleigh-rides, dining the lords of creation handsomely, furnishing the cigars, and paying all the bills.

Lady Franklin has offered a reward of £2000 for the recovery of the records of the Erebus and Terror, supposed to be deposited in King William's Land.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention passed a resolution to hoist the United States flag over the hall where it is in session, though five members voted against it.

Mrs. C. M. Putnam, of Washington, obtained a verdict of $14,000 against Wm. B. Davis, an Indian agent, for breach of promise of marriage.

After the German indemnity is paid France will have the largest national debt of any country in the world, amounting in round numbers to $4,500,000,000 or $125 per head of the entire population.

The patent office issued last year 13,033 patents, and paid into the treasury of the United States $116,624 after defraying its own expenses.

The immigration from abroad is likely to be heavier than ever the present year. Passages are said to have been secured six or eight weeks in advance by all sailing steamship lines.

A young Baptist clergyman named Henry Morgan, living near Cincinnati, has been arrested for stealing theological books. He confessed the crime but said that he needed them, and could not buy.

George W. Watson, a Williamsburg, New York, barber, was shot by Mrs. Fanny Hyde, aged 18, who says he has been in the habit of insulting and accusing her of unfaithfulness to her husband.

The bill to admit in the Courts of Kentucky the testimony of all parties, without regard to race, color or previous condition, was passed by the Senate of that State on the 19th inst., by a vote of yeas 20, nays 16.

General Emory telegraphs to the Secretary of War this afternoon that all the members of the Legislature have now been seated, and that perfect order prevails again in New Orleans.

It is reported that the small pox is raging fearfully at Thayer, Iowa. In a population of less than 1000, sixty deaths have occurred within four weeks. Almost every person in town has been striken down. No trains are allowed to stop.

The Gas Works at Richmond, Ind., exploded on Tuesday evening, completely wrecking the engine house and purifying room. The accident was caused by escaping gas in charging the purifier. No lives lost. Damage, $100,000.

Mrs. Wilts of East Saginaw, Michigan, visited a neighbor on Monday of last week, locking three children into the house, which soon after took fire, and two of them were burned to death. The third escaped through the window.

Margaret Saunders, of Brooklyn has recovered $5000 from the Staten Island Ferry Company for the loss of her husband by the Westfield explosion. The jury regretted that they were not empowered to award greater damages. This is the first of 109 similar cases.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has given instructions to Supervisors throughout the country to cause a reduction to the lowest practicable standard of the clerical force in the offices of Assessors.

The Cunard Company has offered to take the Wednesday mail to England free of charge, which would enable the Postmaster General to reduce the rate of postage to four cents.

A conscience-stricken Philadelphia lady, who lately managed to smuggle a silk dress pattern through the New York custom-house, on Tuesday sent the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury $5 as a contribution to the "conscience fund."

A St. Louis dispatch states that Fred Douglass registered at the Planters' Hotel on the 23d, but the clerk erased his name, and Douglass was told that the Planters' Hotel didn't keep niggers, and if he wanted anything he would have to go elsewhere. Douglass denounced the proceeding to the crowd and retired.

Gen. Ewell, a distinguished rebel commander, died in Maury County, Tennessee, on Thursday last. In giving directions regarding his tombstone, he laid particular stress upon the fact that he did not desire any word employed in the inscription, that could reflect in any way upon the government of the United States.

The Union Pacific blockade extends from Cheyenne to Creston, 120 miles. No trains have passed since the 19th inst. There is no prospect of getting through for several days. There has been a snow storm all over the West.

The internal revenue receipts on Saturday amounted to $282,375; receipts for the month $9,465,280; grand total for the fiscal year, to date, $84,980,848.

The examining committee of military asylums are visiting the Soldier's Home at Dayton, Ohio, with a view of reducing its numbers.

The first deposit has been made by Mace which O'Baldwin is asked to cover, to fight for $2500 a side, and the championship of the world.

Commodore Maury recommends a convention of representatives from the Southern States to promote immigration to the South. He says $5,000,000,000 represents what the North has gained more than the South by immigration alone.

In a police case in New York, a youth about ten years of age was placed on the witness stand. When asked what they do to persons who swear to a lie, he replied: "They make policemen out of 'em."

The bill for the election of delegates to the convention and for the admission of Utah as a State passed the territorial legislature on Saturday, and was sent to the governor, who vetoed it.

W. M. Thompson formerly Adjutant under Gen. Jackson, and once the wealthiest banker in New Orleans, was found on Monday night in a small office on Broadway, New York, sick, destitute and nearly starved. He was taken to the hospital by the police. He is 80 years old,

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports a fearful increase of small pox cases during the week. Over 100 cases have been reported, and more are being discovered by the vaccinating doctors daily.

An alleged cable report was circulated in New York on Monday, speaking of the trouble between England and Russia, arising from the reported determination of the former to oppose further Russian advance in Asia. The story is undoubtedly false.

The trial of Mrs Sherman, the husband poisoner in Connecticut, has been postponed to February 17th.

Coasting accidents are of frequent occurrence this year, and many have terminated fatally. Last Friday night, at Concord, N. H., three occurred within an hour on the public streets. A lady and gentleman were run into and very seriously injured, and another lad ran into a passing team, and was carried home badly bruised.

The late Susan Howland of New Bedford, in her will, made two public bequests: One of one thousand dollars to the "New Bedford Monthly Meeting of Friends," in trust, the income to be given to ministers of the Gospel, of Society of Friends, travelling hereaway and needing assistance; and the other, of five hundred dollars, to the Orphans' Home.

Commissioner Baker of the Pension Bureau at Washington is reported to have said that in the event of the bill which recently passed the House, providing that all future pensions shall be allowed to ante-date to the time of the injury of the recipient, shall become a law, it will immediately take $15,000,000 from the Treasury.

An arrival at Liverpool brings a report that the ship Almora of St. John, N. B., was burned at sea and it is feared that all on board perished. The Almora was built at Quebec in 1853, and was 1107 tons burthen.

The British expedition under Gen. Bourchier, which is operating against Looshais on the northeastern frontier of India, attacked a force of the latter on Friday last and inflicted considerable loss upon them. The expedition also suffered some loss, having four men killed and a few wounded. General Bourchier himself received slight injuries.

Mount Hood, Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of active volcanic action.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT WATERTOWN, MEDFORD AND BRIGHTON.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

At market this week 2104 cattle, 8802 sheep and lambs, 7000 swine. Last week 3030 cattle, 9099 sheep and lambs, 9200 swine.

From Maine 267 cattle.

Prices—beef cattle per hundred pounds—Extra quality, $7.00a7 50; First quality, $6 25a6 75; Second quality, $5 50a6 00; third quality, $4 75a5 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, &c., $3 75a4 50.

Hides—Brighton hides, 8½a9c.; Brighton tallow, 6a6½; country hides, 8½a9c; country tallow, 5a5½c. Calf skins, 16a18c per lb. Wool skins $2 00a2 50 per skin.

Working Oxen—Extra, $200a250; Ordinary, $140a190; handy steers, $35a$95 per pair.

Store Cattle—Most of the small cattle that are in a fair condition are sold for beef. Prices depend much upon the quality, ranging from $6 to $45 per head.

Milch Cows—Extra, $55a$90; ordinary, $20a$50; store cows, $16a50 per head. Most of the cows brought to market are of the common grade.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra and select lots, $4 50a9 00; Ordinary, $2 75a4 00; or from 4 to 8½c per lb.

Swine—Store pigs, none at market; fat hogs, 5a5½ cents per lb.

Poultry—Extra, 12a13½c; medium, 11a11½c; poor, 11a11½c per pound.

Droves from Maine—Wells & Richardson, 49; C S Foss, 14; W H Leavitt, 20; S F Gerald, 19; Thompson & Libby, 56; T J Savage, 13; G Sawtelle, 12; D P Hobart, 12; J G Chapman, 8; D W Nye, 16; Glidden & Yeaton, 12; J Doloff, 19; A Clark, 9; J F Prescott, 8.

Remarks—There were more cattle from Maine this week than last and quite a number of good beeves among the Western cattle trade were delayed and didn't get in till noon yesterday. Western cattle cost from ¼ to ½ a cent per pound higher, and the best cattle this week will have to be sold as high as 7½ cents per pound in order to pay, but the trade for beef cattle has not been so active as it is some times.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

Wells & Richardson sold 11 at $4 20 per hundred live wt, av 945; 1 pair 7 ft 6 ins $1.20 per head; 1 pair 6 ft 6 in $95; 1 pair same, $155. G Sawtell sold 1 pair 7 ft 4 in, $170; 1 pair 6 ft 7 in, $125. D P Hobart sold 1 pair 6 ft for $70. J F Prescott sold 4 pair 6 ft 10 in, $165; 1 pair 6 ft 6 in, $112; 1 pair 3 year olds 6 ft, $85. Libby & Thompson sold 34 at six cents per lb. live wt; 1 pair raised by Sewall Mitchell of Troy, Maine, same weight at home 4500 sold by private terms, and pronounced as good as any cattle that has been brought from Maine this season.

S F Gerald sold 1 pair yearlings, raised by John H. Getchell of Fairfield, Me., weight 2100 pounds, girth 6 ft 4 in, for $128—they are very nice ones; 1 pair 6 ft 10 in, $130; 1 pair 6 ft 5 in, $100; 1 pair same, $97; 1 pair three-year-olds, 6 ft, $70; 1 pair 6 ft 4 in, $125. G F Goss sold 1 pair 6 ft 3 in, $95; 1 pair 6 ft 6 in, $105. A Clark sold 1 full blood Hereford bull, cost $400 two years old, good for $500, and was made happy. L G Savage sold 1 beef cow, $61; 1 pair steers 6 ft 2 in, $98. J Dolloff sold 1 pair 6 ft 7 in, $111; 1 pair 6 ft 8 in, $117; 1 pair, 6 ft 10 in, $158; 1 pair 6 ft 4 in, $116. M H Leavitt sold 4 two-year olds, 6 ft 7 in, $120 per pair; 1 pair three-year-olds, 6 ft 5 in, $97 50; 1 pair 7 ft 1 in, $163. D Wiggins sold 2 at 6½c per lb., live weight, average 1495 lbs; 1 pair 6 ft 10 in, $170; 1 pair 6 ft, 8 in, $180; 1 odd steer, girth 7 ft, $80.

Wool Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

Ohio & Penn. Picklock, 75a80; choice XX, 72a75; fine X, 72a75; medium 72a75; coarse, 65a72; Michigan X and XX, 70a73; fine X, 70a71; medium 72a73 common 65a70; other Western fine and X, 70a72; medium 70a72; common, 65a68; Pulled extra, 70a85; superfine, 75a85; No. 1, 50a70; Combing fleece, 75a80 California, 35a55; Texas, 30a45½; Canada, 30a47½; combing, 76a78; Smyrna washed, 28a40; do unwashed 18a30; Buenos Ayres, 32a45; Cape Good Hope 39a45; Mestiza pulled 55a85.

The market for all wool continues excited, and transactions are checked only by the small stock's offering, and the indifference of holders. There is now very little X or XX Ohio & Penn. in good condition to be had at less than 75c, and several lots have been taken at that price. Pulled wool is in demand; the sales at 70a80c per pound for Superfine and X, the latter for choice Eastern. For Foreign wool the demand is good, and the market sustains very full prices; but stocks of cape and other kinds have become considerably reduced by large transactions for some weeks past.

The New York market has been rather quiet since our last, caused more by the light supply than the lack of demand. There has been an active demand for pulled wool, and the prices are firmer, and at the close still have an upward tendency. Texas & California have been rather quiet but steady at full quotations, the market for foreign wool has been fairly active, and with a moderate supply, prices were a trifle firmer.

In Philadelphia an upward tendency of the market continues. The manufacturers, however, purchase extremely cautiously but holders are indifferent about realizing at current rates, confident that with the small stock of wool which is steadily becoming depleted, the probabilities are that a higher range of prices will prevail during the balance of the season.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

Flour and Grain—The Flour market remains as quiet as previously noticed; we quote Western super. at 5 75a$6 00; common extras, at $6 50a6 75; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras $6 75a8 75; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $7 25a8 50; Illinois at $7 50a9 25; and St. Louis at $7 50a11 00 per bbl. Southern flour is quiet at $6 75a10 50 per bbl. for common extras and good family. Corn, is quiet; southern and western yellow at 75a77c; and western mixed at 73a75c per bush. Oats are selling at 55a60c per bush for dork mixed and white No. 1. Rye 95c per bush; Shorts, $31a32: Fine Feed and Middlings $32a38 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is quiet at $12 50 for prime; $15 for mess; and $16 00a17 00 for clear. Beef ranges from $10a13 00 for mess and extra mess, and $14a16 for family extra. Lard 9½a10c lb. for city and Western; Smoked Hams 10½a11½c per lb. Butter sells at 20a37c per lb; Cheese, 10a15c per lb, as to quality.

Produce—There is a steady demand for Beans, and prices remain the same. Sales have been at $2 40a2 50 for good mediums, and $2 75a3 for extra pea, including choice Western and Eastern. Potatoes are plenty and have been rather dull at 55a65c per bush. Onions have been selling at $2 50 per bbl. Eggs have been arriving more freely, and prices have eased off from late current rates and market rather unsettled. Sales have been at 35a36c per dozen. Poultry has been in fair demand at 15a20c per lb. for Turkeys and Chickens, as to quality.

Hay—The market is not so firm, with sales of good and choice at $32a34 per ton.

New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

Flour—Sales 5,500 bbls—State and Western dull and heavy—State $5 75 a 7 25; Western, $5 75a7 40; Round Hoop Ohio, $6 60a7 30; Southern, $6 75a9 50.

Wheat—Winter Red Western, $1 60a1 75; No 1 spring, $1 54a1 56; No. 2, $1 50a1 52.

Corn—sales 112,000 bushels—new mixed western, 72a74 afloat; closing at 73a74.

Oats—dull—sales 19,000 bushels; Ohio 53a55½c.

Beef—steady.

Pork—nominal—New mess, $14 62; old, do., 13 50a13 62.

Sugar—is dull—Muscovado, 9a9½c; Fair to good refining, 9½a9¾c per lb.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Money easy at 5a6 per cent.

American gold dull and steady at 109⅛a109¼.

Government securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 115½; 5.20s, 1862, 110¼; 1864, 110½; 1865, 111½; 1865 (Jan and July) 110¼; 1867, 112.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1872.

Apples—Choice fruit has advanced, and we now quote hand-picked Baldwins and Greenings at $4.50.

Butter—Is in better demand than last week, although prices have not materially changed. Winter butter 25c, choice fall made in tubs solid, or in balls, 30a33c.

Beans—Yellow eyes, are now being bought for shipping, and a nice quality will bring $3 00a3 25; pea, if clean, $3 00a3 25.

Cheese—Choice Livermore and country made 14a16c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 00a8 50; good $8 50a9 50; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $11 00a12 00.

Grain—Corn, $1,00; Barley 70a75; oats 60a65c; Rye $1 00a1 10.

Hay—Sales of loose during the week at $33 00a35 00.

Hides and Skins—Hides 7½a8c; calf skins, 15a17c; wool skins, $1 50a2 50.

Lime—$1 45 per cask.

Meal—Corn $1,00 per bush; rye, $1,25 per bu.

Produce—Potatoes, $40a45c; eggs, 33a35c; lard, domestic) 15c; western, 14c.

Shorts—$2 00 per 100 pounds.

Provisions—Beef by the side, 6a8c; round hog, 7a7½c; clear salt pork, $10a11; fowl, 10a12c; spring lamb, 6a7c by the carcass; spring chickens, 15a18c; mutton 4a6c; choice turkeys 18a20.

Wood—Soft wood, hemlock, $4a4 50 per cord; choice hard wood, $6 50a7 50.

Wool—Nominal.

Portland Market.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Apples—Maine fruit is scarce and high. What little comes into market brings $5 50 per bbl, for prime No. 1 Baldwins. Canada and Western fruit is somewhat cheaper. Dried apples are steady at 10a12c for Western, and 12a14c for Eastern.

Beans—Yellow eyes are scarce and bring $3 50a3 75; pea, $3 25a3 50; blue pod, $2 75a3 50.

Butter—The market is weak with a large supply of ordinary butter, which is selling at 20a25c. We quote family grades at 25a30c. It is difficult to get more than the latter price for the best tubs of Vermont.

Cheese—The market is firm for prime qualities. We quote as follows: Vermont, 12a13c; Factory, 15a16c; New York Dairy, 12a14c.

Fish—There is more inquiry all round, and the market is strong with a further advance on large cod and also on mackerel. We quote Large shore, $4 75a5 25; large bank, $4 25a4 75; small, $3 00a3 50; pollock, $3 25a4 25; hake, $2 00 a 2 25 per quint; herring, $3 00a4 50 per barrel; scaled, per box, 18a23; mackerel, per bbl, from medium to Bay No. 1 and shore, $6 50a18 00 per bbl.

Flour—The market is very firm for all grades, and prices are well maintained. We quote superfine $6 00a6 50; Spring X and XX, $7 00a9 50; Michigan Winter X and XX, $8 25a9 50; Illinois X and XX, $7 50a9 50; St. Louis X and XX, $9 50a10 75.

Grain—The market is better supplied and prices are a little off from last week for corn. We quote mixed at 86a88c, and yellow at 88a90c. Oats are firm at 57a60c. Fine feed is $36 and shorts at $32 50a35 per ton.

Hay—Dealers are now paying $32a34 for prime baled hay. On the stand, loose hay is selling at $30a35 per ton.

Lard—The market is rather quiet and prices are unsettled. Per tierce, 9¾a10½c per lb; per keg, 10½c; per pail, 11½c.

Lime—There is a moderate demand. Rockland sells at $1 25a1 30. Cement, $2 40a2 45.

Plaster—Our quotations are advanced to $3 00 for hard and $3 25 for soft. Ground in bulk $5 50 and in bbls $7 00; calcined in bbls $2 75.

Produce—We quote beef side at 10 a 12c; veal 10 a 12; mutton 10a12c; Chickens in lots, 12a20c; Turkeys, 16a22c; Eggs, 37a 38c; Potatoes, 50a60c per bush: Onions, $2 50a2 75 per bbl.

Provisions—The market is dull for pork, and beef is firm at our quotations. Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00a12; Extra Mess, $13a14 50; Plate $12a14; Extra Plate, $15 50a17 00; Pork backs, $18 00; clear, $17 50; mess, $15 50; Round Hogs, 6½a7c; Hams 12a13c.

Salt—There is no change in prices. We quote Turks Island per hundred $3 75; Liverpool, $3 00; Syracuse, $3 00; Ground Butter, 25c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Apples—Dried apples are in demand, and selling at 10a12c per lb.

Beans—Good clean yellow eyes are selling at $3 25a3 40 and extra hand-picked pea or blue-pod beans at $3 50a3 75 per bush.

Butter—We quote fair to good lump at 25a30c per lb.; solid from 20a28c, according to quality.

Eggs—Selling current at 35c per doz.

Hay—A good fair article of loose hay sells at $28a$30, and the very best at $32a33 per ton. Pressed hay is selling at $28a30 and $34 per ton. Loose straw sells at $16a18.

Oats—Come into market very sparingly, and are selling at 60a65 per bush.

Potatoes—Coming in sparingly and selling at 40 per bush.

Provisions—Turkeys 16a18c pr lb; chickens 15a17c; geese, 75ca$1 00 each; ducks, 50ca80 per pair; round hogs, 7a8½ per pound. Fresh beef, 6a8c by the quarter or side. Fresh Lamb or Mutton, by the carcase, 6a8c per lb.

Wool, &c—The best quality of wool is worth from 60a62c per lb; wool skins worth $1.75a$2.00 each. Veal skins sell at 20c per lb, and hides at 7a7½c.

Wood—The best seasoned hard wood is selling at $6 50 to $7 00 per cord.

Skowhegan Produce Market.

SATURDAY Jan. 27.

Butter, choice table 30c; Beans, Pea $3 25, yellow-eyed, $3 25 per bush.; Eggs, 33c per doz.; Hay, $20 per ton; Potatoes 38c per bush.

Foreign News.

Latest from Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Jan. 23. A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society waited on Earl Granville and made representations in regard to Spain's non-observation of the treaty for the suppression of slave traffic.

Lord Granville, in reply, said that it was indisputable that Spain had infringed on the treaty, but the matter was too delicate for the interference of England at the present time, Spain having insurrection on her hands. The British Minister at Madrid was doing his utmost to secure the observance of all the treaty obligations.

While the Bishop of Exeter was presiding at a meeting in that city to-day in favor of the passage by Parliament of a bill permitting the sales of liquor under certain restrictions, he was insulted and attacked by a number of men. Some of his friends interfered for his protection, when the insults were renewed and the meeting became very uproarious and severe fighting ensued. The police finally cleared the hall of the disturbers, several of whom were injured.

The election excitement in Kerry runs dangerously high. It is reported that the Fenians are organizing mobs to support Biennerhasset, the home rule candidate, and that the priests are threatened with violence. Mr. Bright has written a letter to O'Donoghue denouncing home rule.

London, Jan. 24. A severe storm commenced here yesterday evening, and lasted all night, raging with great violence. Rain poured in torrents, flooding the lower portion of the city.

The Parliament building was damaged, water penetrating the roof in several places, injuring the decorations and furniture. The weather reports show that the storm extended throughout the British Isles and reached some portions of the continent.

The telegraph wires were prostrated in various directions and communication interrupted.

In the Channel and on the Irish coast the storm was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although partly owing to the derangement of the wires no wrecks have yet been reported.

London, Jan. 25. In the storm of yesterday and the preceding night rain fell in an extraordinary amount. In the south of England the rivers overflowed their banks and whole villages were deluged. Great damage was done to property, especially in the valley of the Severn, where the flood was wide spread and the devastation extensive. The Thames also rose above its banks, and the town of Windsor suffered severely. The effects of the freshet are felt even in London. The upper portion of the city on the river was flooded and the loss of property and interruption to business is quite serious.

London, Jan. 26. Mr. Otway, M. P. for Chatham, addressed his constituents to-night upon political affairs. He expressed the opinion that the State of Europe was pregnant with complications which might lead to war. He also discussed at great length the Alabama question, and said that if the claims of the United States were granted, war between England and that country would become a necessity. He added that the blunder of the English government might become the cause of future dissension at home, and depreciated the negotiators of the Treaty of Washington.

France.

Paris, Jan. 23. It is reported that during the crisis caused by the fear of President Thiers' withdrawal, the agents of the Imperialists circulated among the officers of the army and sought to ascertain their disposition towards the Empire, and whether there was any feeling in favor of its restoration.

The members of the Right Centre in the National Assembly offered to support Marshal McMahon for the Vice Presidency of the Republic, but the Marshal declined to be a candidate.

Paris, Jan. 24. A tremendous scene occurred in the French Assembly to-day. A dwarf, who is also a hunchback, named Naguet, proposed the confiscation of Napoleon's family property. The proposition was received with shouts of derison and only twenty hands were held up in its favor.

Paris, Jan. 25. A report circulated that the sentence of Henri Rochefort has been commuted to banishment is pronounced without foundation.

A dispatch from Nice reports a terrible railroad accident in that city to-day. While a train from Cannes was crossing a bridge over the Paglione river the structure gave way and cars were precipitated into the water. Fourteen persons were killed and wounded.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the House of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit Count Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

The Mayor of Montpensier has been dismissed from office, because of his conduct during the recent anti-pontificial disturbance.

London, Jan. 27. News has been received that a Republican uprising was organized throughout the South of France. A movement was ready in case Thiers' resignation resulted in the appointment of D'Aumale or McMahon, chief executive. The Republicans keep the peace only subject to the Bordeaux arrangement. Any attempt of the Monarchists to absolve themselves from its obligations will be the signal for taking up arms. Gambetta made a journey South to have an understanding with the leaders. Supplies of money, arms, ammunition and all the necessaries of war were on hand and all the preparations for a civil conflict made. The leaders have determined to continue the precautions against future possibilities. Should Poyer Quertier retire from the ministry Picard will be his successor.

Paris, Jan. 29. A manifesto has been issued by the Count De Chambord to the French people. The Count claims as of yore the right divine and says:

"I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchial principle which I have preserved intact forty years and which is the last hope of the greatness and liberties of France. Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses and alliances and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am the legitimate king."

Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 23. The National Cortes met to-day. Senora Herrera, ministerial candidate for President, was defeated. The election of Herrera was made the Cabinet question, and his defeat will probably lead to ministerial changes.

Madrid, Jan. 24. The Sagasto-Malcampo Ministry have resigned.

The defeat of Berrera for President of the lower House of the Cortes decided the fall of the present Cabinet. At the first sitting of the Cortes during the proceedings preliminary to the organization it became evident that the temper of the House was against the present Government, and that the Ministerial candidate for the chair had but little chance of success. On the test vote the opposition showed itself largely in the majority and Herrera's defeat in the regular election was inevitable. For this Senor Sagasta did not wait. He immediately visited the King and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives, the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry. The latter course was decided upon. The King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, Vice President of the House, and with Senors Herrera, Zorilla and Serrano before the formation of the new Cabinet.

Madrid, Jan. 26. A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree of dissolution in the Cortes. The House seemed to be taken by surprise and the members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made which were answered with derisive cries by a few supporters of the ministry. One Deputy exclaimed, "The time has come for barricades." The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end. It appears that the King finally refused to accept the resignation of the ministry tendered by Sagasta, and a decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence. The people generally sympathize with the Deputies and retirement of the present government. The King is urged to accept their resignations and immediately form a new Cabinet. The agitation is very great in this city. Disturbances are feared and troops are under arms.

Madrid, Jan. 29. The capital and provinces are now quiet. The only immediate change in the Ministry will probably be the withdrawal of Senor Gamindas.

Terrible Steamship Disaster. The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, brings news of a terrible steamship disaster. The steamer America, plying between Rio and Montevideo, while on her trip from the latter port on the night of the 22d took fire. The flames spread with great rapidity and the vessel was soon burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom 87 were burned to death or drowned.

☞ Connecticut will redeem $800,000 of her State bonds the current year.

Congressional Summary.

XLIId Congress--Second Session.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE. Mr. Frelinghuysen reported a bill appropriating $100,000 for civil service reform.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Conkling and adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate the following information: The amount of money received and disbursed by the Government since March 4th, 1869; the amount embezzled or appropriated by agents or officers with the amount remaining charged against internal revenue officers; the number of defaulters and how many have been prosecuted; a statement of criminal prosecutions that have been instituted for offences against the internal revenue laws; the number of officers or agents receiving bay from the Government in any branch of the public service who have been dispensed with since March 4th, 1869, and the amount of aggregate saving thereby; also the same information with reference to the last administration.

Mr. Morton's resolution for the final adjournment of Congress was called up and modified by fixing the 29th of May instead of the 18th of March, as the day of adjournment. No question was taken.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the amnesty bill, which in turn was postponed for the bill for the relief of Chicago, which, after a long debate, was passed without amendment.—

House. After the petition had been presented and referred, the National Educational bill was taken up and Mr. Pierce made a speech favoring it. He said that as Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, he was in correspondence with almost every prominent educator in the country and they were unanimous in looking towards the proceeds of the public lands for the purpose of stimulating and advancing the education of the people.

Several gentlemen offered the bill.

Mr. Butler presented a petition for woman suffrage.

Mr. Shellabarger, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing the Committee to inquire, first whether commerce among the States was injuriously affected by any inadequacy in the present means of land transportation or by any combination of monopoly in the control of ownership thereof, or by any excessive or inadequate rates of freight or fare charged by common carriers, or by other burdens and restraints imposed by carriers; second, whether commerce with foreign nations and on the coast and waters of the United States, or at any point thereof is subjected to any oppressive or illegal requirements or restraints under the quarantine, health or other laws or customs of any State; third, whether at any port of the United States, American seamen or foreign immigrants on arriving thereat are subjected to wrongs or depredations which require legislation; fourth, what legislation or other means are required to relieve, revive and sustain tonnage and foreign commerce of the United States. The resolution which was reported unanimously, was adopted.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE. Among the petitions presented was one from Harvard College, asking Congress to dismiss all petitions for amendments to the Constitution to recognize God.

Mr Wilson introduced a bill to prohibit the deportation of natives of the South Sea Islands by citizens of the United States. He said that within a brief period, a slave trade with those Islands had sprung up, that our own people were engaged in the horrible traffic, that the attention of the English anti-slavery societies had been directed to it and that he would call up this bill at an early day and urge its passage.

The annuity bill was taken up. Mr. Morrill of Maine addressed the senate in support of the bill, but opposed Mr. Sumner's amendment. He said the government, having prosecuted the war upon the principle which assumed the absolute political disability of 12,000,000 of people, and the absolute overthrow of the legitimate governments, of 10 States the very first step in the process of reconstruction was necessarily amnesty in order to qualify those who were to take part in the reorganized governments. The assumed qualification made amnesty a great civil, political and moral necessity at the end of the war and in accordance with that principle the question of general amnesty had been long ago settled. The question now before the Senate was whether it will pass a bill granting amnesty not quite universal, but so nearly so as to put an end to special legislation on the subject. He was convinced it would be wise to pass this bill. He had been brought to that conviction by the President's recommendation, by the recommendation of the Ku Klux Committee, and by his own judgment. As to the amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, he was not only opposed to its adoption, but believed it never ought to have been entertained as an amendment to this bill; first, because it involved a very delicate constitutional question. It had not been considered by the committee, but there was a still more conclusive reason why it ought to be rejected. It was unconstitutional. The Senator (Mr. Sumner) had invoked the declaration of independence and many high considerations in favor of his bill, but had failed to point out any provision of the constitution which authorizes Congress to pass it, and until he could show that such legislation was authorized by the constitution it was idle to invoke the memory of great deeds of other times or the doctrine of equal rights as a justification for it. The Senator had attempted to place this bill upon the same ground as the civil rights bill, but there was no analogy between them. The constitutional amendment upon which the Senator attempted to base his bill did not assert anything. It was simply a grand negation. But the bill, itself, was an assertion of equal civil political rights of all men in hotels, churches, schools, theatres and everywhere else. This was all well and he hoped the day would come when we should be also thoroughly imbued with the principles of justice, humanity and christianity as to take all men without distinction of color to our firesides and bosoms; but certainly it would not be within the province of Congress to enforce them by direct legislation.

Mr. Morrill criticized in detail the provisions of Mr. Sumner's bill and argued that Congress had no power to enact them into law except so far as they applied to common carriers, and he warned the Senate against disregarding the constitutional line of separation between the federal and State governments upon the preservation of which the stability of the republic depended.

Mr. Flanagan followed. He was in favor of the amnesty bill and also of the amendment. But there were men at the South for whose relief he would not vote. Jeff Davis for instance There were also other persons in his own State, all democrats, who were conducting themselves very badly. To prove which he sent several letters and telegrams to the desk to be read. On the other hand there was one man who had been a member of the Secession Convention for whose relief he would ask after the passage of this bill. He criticised Horace Greeley for going bail for Davis. Eulogized Henry Clay and Gen. Jackson, and announced his own belief in the good old doctrine that Americans should rule America. The bill was then postponed until Monday.

HOUSE. The educational fund bill was taken up and discussed. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Burchard of Illinois supporting the measure.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, reported from the joint committee on Southern outrages. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for the information on which he acted and exercised in South Carolina the powers conferred upon him in the Ku Klux act, with the names of the persons arrested and imprisoned, with all the particulars; also such other information as will convey a correct idea of the state of society and the security of life and property in that State and in North Carolina, particularly as to the "Lowry gang," in Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, including the recent legislative conflict there.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill appropriates $17,943,347.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. In reference to the item for the punishment of frauds in the Pension office, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, stated that the Committee on Ways and Means had been assured yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior that fully one fourth of the pensions now paid were frauds. He had been so startled by such an extraordinary statement he had written down the words at the time, and the Commissioner of Pensions, who was present at the time, confirmed the statement.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hale of Maine, made remarks confirmatory of the statement. The latter alluded to two or three hundred cases in New York of applications for pensions for the war of 1812, which were all found to be fraudulent, were got up by claim agents, some of whom had been arrested, tried and convicted, while others fled to Canada.

After progressing with the bill far as the 42nd page the committee rose.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

SENATE. After a long and somewhat personal debate, the resolution to adjourn on the 29th of May was adopted, 36 to 12.

The apportionment bill was then taken up. Mr. Trumbull said the only States losing members either under the House bill or the substitute reported by the Committee were Vermont and New Hampshire, which would each lose one. It was no new matter for the States to lose members. At one time New York had 40 members, Virginia 23 and Massachusetts 20. The Committee, after mature deliberation had come to the conclusion that it would be best that the number of the members of the House should remain at the present figure.

A discussion ensued in which Messrs. Sherman, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and others participated, and the bill was finally made a regular order for Monday, the vote to be taken at 4 o'clock.

HOUSE. Several petitions were presented for the repeal of the tax on savings banks.

A large number of pension bills were passed. A pension bill for the relief of Adam Correll, of Ohio, was recommitted, he being denounced by Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, as a robber, cut-throat and thief.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative bill.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered an amendment looking to restriction on public printing, and said that last year the quantity of printing done at the public printing office would, if put into books, have made a library of 120,000 volumes of 500 pages each. He particularly condemned the printing of Clarence King's Geological Explorations of the 40th Parellel, five volumes of which are yet to come, with expensive engravings, at a cost of at least $25 per volume. Total cost of the book, at least $200,000.

Messrs. Sargent, of Cal., and Dawes, of Mas., favored the amendment and it was agreed to, and the bill laid aside to be reported to the House.

The total appropriation was about $17,000,000, under the following heads:—Pay, mileage and expenses of the House, 1,461,000; Capitol police, $50,000; public printing, $2,007,000; Library of Congress, $58,000; Executive $52,000; Dep't of State, $133,000; Mexican, Spanish and British Commissions, $84,000; Treas. Dep't, $2,871,000; for an independent Treas'y, $406,000; collection of Int. Rev., &c., $52,000; Mint and Assay offices, $631,000; Territories, $190,000; Interior Dep't, $198,000; Dep't Agriculture, $464,000; Bureau Education, $26,580; P. O. Dep't, salaries, &c., $113,000; Wardo., $133,000; courts $375,000; Court of Claims, $413,000; Dep't of Justice, $127,000.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

SENATE. Not in session.

HOUSE. The session was for general debate only and no business was transacted.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE. The amnesty bill was in order, but was postponed till to-morrow with the understanding that no vote should be taken.

The apportionment bill was taken up, and Mr. Morrill of Vt., resumed his remarks. He preferred the Senate substitute to the House bill, and did not fovor an increase of the number of Representatives, believing that a small House could do the business of the country better than a large one. He criticised the House bill as unjust to several States, and said that if the ratio of representations which it applied to Vermont were to be applied all over the Union it would give an aggregate of only 230 members instead of 283, the number provided for in the bill.

The amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee, were rejected, except the last, which was adopted—yeas 27, nays 25. The section provides that should any State, after the passage of the act, deny or abridge the right of any of its male citizens to vote at any election named in the 14th amendment, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the number of its representatives shall be proportionately reduced.

The bill was then passed fixing the appointment at 283 members.

HOUSE. A bill for the recognition of a state of war between Spain and the Republic of Cuba and declares both ports entitle to belligerent rights, including the right of each to carry their respective flags in the waters of the United States, was introduced by Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, who moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill.

After a debate, the bill was referred to the Foreign Committee.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported specially ordered for Thursday.

The total sum appropriated by the bill is $1,217,959.

The remainder of the session was mainly occupied in the discussion of the Senate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment on the 29th of May. It was finally referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Trial of Stokes Begun. On Monday last Edward S. Stokes was arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York, to plead to the indictment for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. Mr. Graham, one of Stoke's counsel addressed the court. He said he had notified the District Attorney of the motion to quash the indictment and would make public a most atrocious attempt to obtain an indictment. The grand jury was given the case before the coroner's jury had given the verdict. The coroner had used every effort to keep back facts, whether or not the deceased was armed and whether the affray was between two armed men or one with arms. The coroner acted in excess of his authority. On this question the counsel quoted the statute of 1870 regulating coroner's inquests. It was evident that the coroner intended to obtain a murderous verdict. He claimed that undue haste was made by the District Attorney in bringing an indictment as if the hungry maw of justice could not wait a little longer for the sacrifice. He alluded to the fact that a lawyer named Field, a friend of Fisk was on the coroner's jury and was prejudiced against Stokes.

Mr. Graham alluded to the part taken by ex-Judge Fullerton in the obtaining of the indictment against Stokes saying that Fullerton became acquainted with all Stokes' private affairs as his counsel and then Stokes having refused to pay his enormous counsel fee of $5,000 sued him, subsequently using his knowledge as the former counsel to secure the indictment against Stokes. The foregoing statements were put before the court by Graham in the shape of affidavit. He then asked the court to quash this indictment on the grounds that the act of 1870 regulating the sitting of two grand juries was unconstitutional, that the court should in its discretion order the vacating of the order of presentment for homicide and send it back to another grand jury sitting after the first of February. Mr. Graham continued arguing to prove that the indictment was in violation of the oaths of the grand jurors who brought in presentment.

District Attorney Garvin very briefly replied to Mr. Graham, arguing that the law of 1870 was constitutional and that nothing had been illegally done to warrant a quashing of the indictment. He also referred to the savage assault of Mr. Graham upon ex-Judge Fullerton as unwarranted and exceptional. He gave in detail circumstances of the shooting of Fisk, and referred to the case of Fisk against Mansfield and Stokes in the Yorkville Police Court.

Mr. Graham again retorted savagely on Garvin and Fullerton, and stated that the medical treatment that Fisk underwent accelerated, if it did not entirely cause his death, as there is a man now living in this city who was once wounded the same as Fisk.

The Court took the papers and adjourned to Thursday.

Mutiny in Portland Harbor. The Portland *Press* gives the following particulars of a mutiny on board of a vessel in Portland harbor on Friday last:

The brig Cascatelle, Capt. Simmons, of Richmond, which had cleared from Havana, hauled into the stream yesterday, and the crew was put on board. They were ordered to "turn to" by the mate, but refused and took to the forecastle. The mate set the ensign, union down, which attracted attention and the captain, who was on shore, went down. The men still refused to do duty, and in the meantime, a boat's crew from the revenue steamer McCulloch arrived, but as the officer in charge had no authority to make arrests, as the vessel was within State jurisdiction, the police were notified, and Deputy Sterling and officers, Blake, Smith, Rounds, Black, Gribben and Crowell went down on the tug Uncle Sam. Before the officers arrived the crew got into a fight among themselves, and two of the men named Kennedy and Riley attacked each other with sheath knives, and were cut and wounded awfully. The officers put the most turbulent of the men in irons and brought them to the city, making five arrests. The wounded men presented a shocking spectacle as they were taken to the station, the blood flowing from wounds and besmearing their faces and clothing. Dr. Getchell was called and attended them. Riley had part of his ear taken off by the knife of his antagonist, and also receiving a frightful gash on the side of his face, opposite the eye. Kennedy had a long flesh wound extending from the temple across the forehead, as far as the nose, and a long and deep gosh under the jowl, which escaped the jugular vein only by a small breadth. The affair created quite an excitement and a crowd of a hundred people followed the men from the wharf to the lock-up. The wounds of the men are not dangerous.

The Wharton Trial. The trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of Gen. Ketchum terminated on Wednesday morning last, according to general expectation, in an acquittal by the jury. By a dispatch from Annapolis, we learn that soon after ten o'clock the chief judge was informed that the jury, had finally agreed upon a verdict. The court room was soon filled with an eager crowd, and Mrs. Wharton attended by her daughter and other friends, was brought in, and placed in the prisoner's box. At the announcement of the verdict, Mrs. Wharton betrayed no other emotion but that of silently shedding tears. Miss Nellie wept; the counsel shook hands and congratulated Mrs. Wharton as she left the prisoner's box, and thus this celebrated case ended.

Mrs. Wharton was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000 upon an indictment for an attempt to poison Van Ness, and gave her own personal recognizance and $2500 each in two sureties, viz: J. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton.

Special Notices.

Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, it not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking then in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."

POISONED TO DEATH.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and can not long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapability to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these various manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively un qualled. By it the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first-class Druggists. 576.

A Stable Institution.—Just at the period when all *stable* men were complaining that the horse-ointments of the day were *unstable* remedies, the MUSTANG LINIMENT made its entree in Missouri, without any flourish of trumpets, and within one year, became the favorite embrocation for the external distempers and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States. From that time to this, it has never had a rival in the estimation of accomplished horsemen; nor is its household reputation as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore nipples and caked breasts, tumors, mumps, sore throat, earache, toothache, bruises, burns, wounds and sprains, a whit behind its celebrity as a horse Liniment. The Mothers of America know its value, and apply it promptly to the external injuries of the "rising generation," and in fact there is not a city or township in the United States where the MUSTANG LINIMENT is not regarded by both sexes and every class, as a blessing to the community.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court Street, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Testimonial from W. F. Morrill.

GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PORTLAND, January 30th 1872.

FRANK W. KINSMAN, ESQ.—My youngest child has been suffering for some weeks with a violent cough, which our usual remedies failed to alleviate. I thought of your Balsam, and procured a bottle of A. S. Hinds, druggist of this city, and its action was immediate and satisfactory. I have no hesitation in giving this my unsolicited testimony in its behalf.

Truly yours, W. F. MORRILL.

Save the Children.

Multitudes of them suffer, linger and die, because of *Pin-Worms*. The only known remedy for these most troublesome and dangerous of all worms in children or adults is **Dr. Gould's Pin-Worm Syrup.** Pure vegetable; sure death to all worms; a valuable cathartic, and beneficial to health. Warranted. Price reduced to 50 cents per bottle.

4m9 GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

THE influence on the system of SMOLANDER'S BUCHU is such, that no case of kidney, bladder and glandular disease, mental and physical debility, exhaustion of the vital force, lassitude, lack of nervous energy, debility, and maladies incidental to the female sex, can withstand its curative properties. It renews the nervous system to a sanitary state.

Marvelous Beyond Precedent

Is the effects of SOZODONT upon the whole economy of the Mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.

In This Changeable Climate

Nothing is more important than dry feet; health and life depend on it, therefore buy CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and shoes—never leak or rip. All bear the Patent Stamp. 3m6

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the fame of the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes is spreading, They last twice as long as Shoes without Tips. Ask your Shoe Dealers for them. 4w8

LADIES, by far the most satisfactory medicine to adopt is Duponco's Pills.

Married.

In this city, 22d inst., by Thomas S. Hutchins, Esq., A. S. Wasgatt, to Miss Eliza S. Brooks

In Pittston, Jan. 24th, J. R. Goodwin to Miss Octavia Hayward of Jefferson.

In Sidney, 21st inst., by David Wilbur, Esq., Dudley L. Philbrook to Miss Josie A. Trask, both of Sidney.

In Deering, 21st inst., Byron N. Bailey to Miss Sadie E. Lord, both of Westbrook.

In Saco, 17th inst., Charles M. Moses, of Biddeford, to Miss Lily J., daughter of W. H. Deering, Esq., of Saco.

In Topsham, 6th inst., John W. Livermore to Mrs. Ozira Pierce.

In Boston, 1st inst., Rev. J. B. Taylor, of Bowdoin College, to Miss Julie S., daughter of Rev. Wm. C. Jackson.

Died.

In this city, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., Joseph Burton, Esq., Register of Probate for Kennebec Co., aged 75 years. Funeral Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, from his late residence on Chestnut street.

At the National Military Asylum, 25th inst., Hiram Ladd, late of Co. C., 12th New York Cavalry. 23d inst., Elisha Collins, late of Co. K., 96th N. Y. Vols., aged 62.

In Milton Plantation, 18th inst., Aaron B. Lyon, formerly of Augusta, aged 55 years.

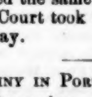
In Malden, 25th inst., Ena Wilder, youngest daughter of Rufus M. and Rebecca T. Yale.

In Fort Kent, 7th inst., Angie A., daughter of B. W. and Isabella Malley, aged 10 years, 7 months.

In Auburn, 5th inst., Mrs. Solon Macomber, aged 41 years.

In Winthrop, 8th inst., John Robbins, aged 54 yrs. 10 months.

Fancy Poultry Eggs.



I shall furnish Eggs the present season from thoroughbred stock, as follows:
Buff Cochins, (some of the best stock in America.)
Dark Brahmas.
Silver Gray Dorkings, (Beautifully Pencilled.)
Houdans.
Light Brahmas, (Pea Comb.)
Light Brahmas, Single Comb.)
Golden Sebright Bantams.
Young Buffs and Dark Bantams.

PRICE $1.00 PER DOZEN.

Packed and delivered at the Express Office here $1.50 per dozen. Orders accompanied with cash registered and filed according to date of receipt.

Fowls can be seen at my residence, Bangor.

PHILIP COOMBS.

Bangor, Jan. 24, 1872. 9tf

Oak Grove Seminary.

Vassalboro', Me.

SPRING TERM of twelve weeks opens Third Month, (March) 8th.

Address RICHARD M. JONES, Vassalboro'. 9tf

A Great Discovery:

$5,000 REWARD

Is Offered for a Better Remedy.

SONS & DAUGHTERS OF ADAM,

USE

Adam-son's BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM!

WHY?

Because it is endorsed by leading physicians, is pleasant to take, and CURES EVERY TIME, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all diseases of a like nature.

The children like it and they tell
It cures their Colds and makes them well;
And mothers seek the store to try it,
With hundreds who desire to buy it.

MORE THAN 10,000 BOTTLES SOLD, AND NOT A FAILURE YET.

The following are a few of the names of those who have used this Remedy:

Mrs. Gov. Cony; Mrs. Hon. James W. Bradbury; Anson P. Morrill, Ex Gov. of Maine; Mrs. Col. Thomas Lambard; Mrs. Col. Thomas Lang; Hon. J. J. Eveleth, Mayor of Augusta; Rev. Dr. Ricker; Rev. E. Martin; Rev. C. F. Penney; Rev. Wm. A. Drew; Rev. H. F. Wood; Col. F. M. Drew, Sec. of State; Hon. J. T. Woodward, State Librarian; Hon. B. H. Cushman, President Granite National Bank; S. W. Lane, Sec. Senate; Warren L. Alden, Ban or; and ten thousand others too numerous to mention

—BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.—

See that the name of F. W. Kinsman is blown in the glass of the bottle.

PRICE 35 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For Sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

☞ Sample Bottle and Circulars Free. ☜

F. W. KINSMAN, Prop., Augusta, Me.

6t eow9

A. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Surgeon Dentist.

Office Cor. Bridge and Water St's., AUGUSTA ME.

Dr. Chamberlain returns thanks for the large share of patronage bestowed during the past five years, and hopes by renewed efforts in the exercise of all necessary care and skill in performing all operations entrusted to him, to merit its continuance. He calls special attention to his method of inserting fine **Gold Fillings**, and all other suitable material. In this, as well as all other operations upon the mouth and teeth, special attention is given to the ease and comfort of his patients. All the latest and best improvements in modern Dentistry are brought into practical use, and aided by a regular and thorough dental education, combined with a successful practice of more than five years, and with a knowledge in the skillful use of the best instruments and appliances, he is enabled to perform every operation upon the mouth and teeth successfully and in the majority of cases, *without pain*. All diseases of the mouth and dental organs successfully treated.

Perfect fitting plates inserted, mounted with strong and beautiful **Artificial teeth**, arranged either symmetrically or irregularly, as the *nature* of the case may require. In short, Dr. Chamberlain copies from nature, in thus truthfully representing the dental organs, and restoring the natural form and expression of the mouth and face.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Dr. Chamberlain thoroughly understands the nature and effects of this Gas, and recommends it as a safe anesthetic. He has given constantly for the past five years with perfect success, as thousands of his patients can testify. *All charges reasonable.* tf9

AMATEUR Cultivator's Guide TO THE Flower and Kitchen Garden.

We are pleased to announce that the **20th Annual Edition** of this well-known work is now ready, enlarged and improved, and containing a magnificent **new colored Lithograph**, besides hundreds of engravings in addition to its full descriptive price-list of **3,000 varieties of choice Flower & Vegetable Seeds,** Rare Gladiolus, Lilies, Tuberoses, &c., with full directions for their culture. This is without doubt the most perfect work of the kind before the public. ☞ Sent Free to applicants upon receipt of 2 stamps. Address WASHBURN & CO., Boston, Mass. 2teow9

CARHART'S PATENT TWO-HORSE Pulverizing Cultivator,

was awarded the first Premium at State and County Fairs in 1870 and '71.

It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator.

The draft is reduced nearly one-half.

The depth you wish it to run is regulated without the use of wheels.

It can be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.

It is not disturbed by short undulations of earth like the Wheel Cultivator, but pulverizes, levels, and fits the ground for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use, and can be used for more purposes than any other implement on the farm.

Price $20.

C. C. BRADLEY & SON,

Manufacturers, 9tf **Syracuse, N. Y.**

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

Sixty-four pages, price 25 cents, post paid. Tells how to plant and grow all kinds of Small Fruit successfully, both for market and home garden. John J. Thomas, Henry Ward Beecher. Judge I. S. Harris of Ga., and others, say it is one of the most complete and practical works ever printed. ☞ Price list of Plants, retail or wholesale, Free to all applicants.

Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y., Or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind.

P. S.—Specimen copies of the **Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener**, a dollar monthly, (A. M. Purdy, Editor,) *Free* to all applicants *It speaks for itself*. To see a copy is equivalent to subscribing. 3toam9

Farm for Sale at a Bargain.

Is pleasantly situated in BELGRADE two miles from South Belgrade Depot, containing eighty acres, well wooded and watered, and an orchard of grafted fruit, a good sugar grove, and plenty of muck, all within thirty rods of the buildings; also a meadow of four acres. Good farm house and barn—house 28 by 32, L 18 by 40, barn 35 by 92, all in good repair. Purchaser wanted soon.

For further particulars apply on the premises.

3w9) LEANDER TRASK.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January*, 1872.

HANNAH GILL, Administratrix on the Estate of Samuel Gill, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: a certain lot of land situate in Augusta, bounded easterly by Bangor street, northerly and westerly by land of A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and southerly by land of the heirs of the late Charles Allen:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. A. RICHARDS, *Register*, pro tem. 9*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January*, 1872.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Administrator on the Estate of Sarah M. Savage, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: twenty-four square rods of land, situate in Augusta, bounded on the west by Bangor street, and on the north, east and south by Howard P. Ingill:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. A. RICHARDS, *Register*, pro tem. 9*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

ISAAC BONNEY, late of Winthrop,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 23 1892. 9* FRANCIS FULLER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

DANFORTH FOSTER, late of Augusta,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 22, 1872. 9* ANN FOSTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

HEPSABETH BONNEY, late of Winthrop,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 22, 1872. 9* FRANCIS FULLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor on the last will and testament of

JOHN COLEMAN, late of Windsor,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 22, 1872. 9* JOSEPH W. PATTERSON.

BEAUTY! One package of Prof. Herman's "Eau de Lys," will remove Pimples, Freckles, Tan. (without injury) and restore a beautiful complexion. 50 cents a package. Address W. A. HAWES, West Medway, Mass. 4w9

Reliable Agents.

CAN get employment for a first class Insurance Company, on liberal commission, by addressing 3w9* B. WILKINS, Kendall's Mills, Me.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

ENTRANCE Examinations, June 3d, and October 3d, For new Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND Secretary, Boston, Mass. 4w9

New England Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New England Agricultural Society, will be held at the Meonian, under Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on TUESDAY, February 6th, 1872, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

3w7 DANIEL NEEDHAM, Sec'y.

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry.

Original breeders of CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Send stamp for Catalogue.

JAS. STEWART & Co.,

8w7 Kennet, Chester Co., Pa.

GRAVES' INCUBATOR.

FOR price list, send for circulars.

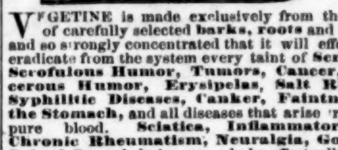
JACOB GRAVES & CO.,

6m46 No 26 North Market St., Boston.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S Family Physician, 90 pages, sent by mail, free. Teaches how to cure all diseases of the person, skin, hair, eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, N. Y. 1y10

$375 A MONTH, Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished—Business new, Circulars free.

3m50 Address, NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me.



VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected **barks, roots and herbs**, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach**, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints**, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive diseases** of the skin, **Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa**, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility**, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness** and **General** prostration of the **Nervous System**, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous system. The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists. 3meow9

Wanted this Spring!

10,000 FARMERS

TO improve the lands of the Iowa Railroad Land Company, now for sale for cash or on long time at *present value*, with six per cent. interest on deferred payments. These lands comprise four Government railroad grants on the lines of the great thoroughfares. The Sioux City and Pacific and the Iowa divisions of the Chicago and Northwestern and Ill. Central Railways are not mortgaged, not culled, and are located

In the Middle Region of Western Iowa,

noted for its salubrious climate, inexhaustible soil—a finely watered yet perfectly drained district, (*free from fever and ague,*) and in the best part of the best agricultural State in the Union.

Now is the time to Secure a Home

in the beautiful and luxuriant valley of either the Boyer, the Maple, the Soldier, or the little Sioux, at $4 and $5 per acre.

Nearly two millions of acres are for disposal and can be had in 40 or 80 acre farms, or in compact tracts of 300 acres or more as desired by the large farmer and stock raiser.

Local agents at stations have prices of every tract and are provided with teams to show lands free to purchasers. Exploring tickets are sold in Chicago (Wells St. Depot) or at this office receivable for land purchased. Send for a guide—it gives descriptions, prices, terms, locations, and how to reach the lands. County maps of unsold lands furnished free.

Address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner,

4w8 Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Proposals for the State Fair.

At the late Annual Meeting of the **Maine State Agricultural Society**, held in the city of Augusta, the Trustees were instructed to locate the Fairs of the Society for a term not exceeding three years, in that city, which, all things considered, seemed to the Trustees to offer the best inducements, not only for the interests of the Society, but for the good of the Agriculture of the State.

By virtue of such instructions, the Trustees invite proposals from any city or town in Maine desiring the State Fair, in accordance with said vote; such proposals to be received on or before March 10th, 1872. The Trustees will be in session at the CONY HOUSE, Augusta, at 4 o'clock TUESDAY, March 12th, 1872, to consider such proposals.

Proposals may be forwarded to President of the Society, Hon. SAMUEL WASSON, Ellsworth; Hon. WM. P. WINGATE, Bangor; SAMUEL T. RAYMOND, Esq., Portland, or to the undersigned.

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN,

Secretary Maine State Agricultural Society.

Augusta, Jan. 19, 1872.

[Bangor Whig, Lewiston Journal, and Portland Press and Argus, each copy three times.] 3t8

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

DRS. BRICKETT & CROOKER,

OFFICE, STATE STREET,

First Door North of the Cushnoc House.

DR. CROOKER boards at the AUGUSTA HOUSE, Persons wanting the Doctor in the night should ring the bell at gentleman's entrance.

DR. BRICKETT'S residence on Spring street.

Pure Vaccine matter on hand at all times. Persons desiring to be vaccinated can call on Saturdays. Physicians furnished with pure Vaccine matter.

Dr. Brickett's office hours from 1 to 5 P. M.

Dr. Crooker's office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 5 to 9 P. M.

Dr. Crooker pays especial attention to diseases of and operations on the Eye.

GEO E. BRICKETT, M. D. L. J. CROOKER, M. D. tf16

C. D. LAWRENCE & CO.,

MANUFACTURES OF

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Door and Window Frames,

Mouldings of different Patterns. All kinds Packing Boxes made to order.

Custom Planing and Sawing done at short notice.

Kendall's Mills, Me.

☞ Orders by Mail or otherwise promptly attended to. tf40

Co-partnership.

THE undersigned give notice that they have formed a Co-partnership under the name of H. H. HARVEY & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing STONE TOOLS, at the Machine Shop lately occupied by H. H. Harvey. All orders promptly attended to.

H. H. HARVEY,

G. A. TURNER.

Pettingill's Cor., Augusta, Me., Jan. 22, 1872.

H. H. HARVEY gives notice that he is ready to settle with all his creditors, and respectfully invites all debtors to call and settle up. H. H. HARVEY.

Pettingill's Cor., Augusta, Jan. 22, 1872. tf

For 50 Cents,

WE will send, postage paid, a neat case or agents' complete outfit, containing Sample Goods of four new and popular patented articles of great utility, wanted in every family; sells easily everywhere, at a profit that will *positively* insure from $5 to $10 a day to canvassers. Male or female. 1000 Agents wanted immediately. Address

4w8 O. P. HOWE & Co., Augusta, Me.

Book Agents Wanted.

WE desire to secure the services of a few more experienced agents, School Teachers, and energetic men, to solicit for our new and popular work which has proved to be one of the best selling books in the market. For particulars, address

B. M. NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,

4w8 Springfield, Mass.

SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK.

Over 450,000 copies sold. It gives correct measurement for all kinds of Logs, Lumber, Boards, Plank, Scantlings, Wood, etc., and has become the standard book for measuring lumber throughout the United States. Every farmer, lumber dealer, and mechanic should have a copy. Ask your bookseller for it, or send 30 cents to me, and I will forward a copy, post-paid. Address

GEO. W. FISHER,

3w*8 P. O. Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

Augusta Feed Store.

Is the place to buy all kinds of feed.

30 Tons Shorts and Bran in Store.

A LARGE LOT OF CORN to arrive in a few days. Best quality of Yellow Corn Meal and Cracked Corn on hand.

Our motto is "quick sales and small profits." Call and see us. M. LEE & CO.,

8 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Honey Bees.

I HAVE discovered principles which will revolutionize the whole system of Bee management. Swarming *successfully* controlled. *Over two hundred pounds* of surplus honey from stocks annually. An *entirely new* system. *No more danger of stings.* All interested will please address,

LIZZIE E. COTTON,

2w8 West Gorham, Me.

Stop Coughs and Colds!

BALSAMS—The Vegetable Pulmonary, Warren's, West's, Hall's, Wistar's and Buchan's Hungarian Cough Balsams, can be found at **PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store**; also Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, Schenck's Syrup. Fisher's Cough Drops, Ayer's Pectoral, Larookah's Syrup, Piso's Cure, Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial. Wine of Tar. Sears' Syrup of Liverwort, and all the most approved cough medicines. 4w8

BEES. BEES. PRICE LIST, and much other original and valuable matter, will be bound in our circular for 1872. Sent for one stamp.

QUINBY & ROOT,

St. Johnsville, New York. 2t8

New and Rare Vegetables.

I MAKE the seed of New and Rare Vegetables a specialty, besides raising all the common varieties. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found extracts from letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over thirty different states and territories who have used my seed from one to ten years.

Catalogues sent *free* to all. ☞ *I grow over one hundred varieties. Get your seed directly from the grower.*

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. 10w8

☞ **Look at This!**

STOVES, Tin Ware and Kitchen Furnishing Goods. A No. 8 Cooking Stove with all of the Furniture for $24.00. Every stove warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

☞ **Call and Examine Them.** ☜

Old stoves taken in exchange for new.

F. C. FELLOWS.

Mount Vernon, Me., Nov. 20, 1871. tf21

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The Subscriber has for sale, in Augusta,

1000 BARRELS POGY CHUM.

ONE of the most approved and powerful Fertilizers in use. Sold at $2 per barrel Those desiring to purchase are invited to call immediately.

A. H. GARDNER.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1871. 50

Fire Wood For Sale.

The subscriber has constantly for sale,

Hard and Soft Wood,

WHICH he will furnish customers at market rates. Orders left at the store of H. A. Hall, or G. W. LITTLEFIELD.

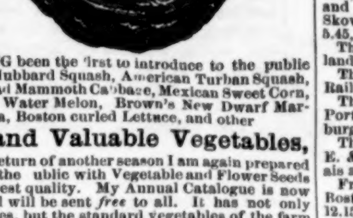
Augusta, Dec. 9, 1871. 51f

BUY YOUR SEEDS

Direct of the grower. Send for Catalogue for 1872. 8 Address O. BURR & S, North Fairfield, Ohio.

Waterville Classical Institute.

THE SPRING TERM will begin on MONDAY, February 12th. For further particulars, apply to the principal. 3w8 J. H. HANSON.



HAVING been the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston curled Lettuce, and other

New and Valuable Vegetables,

with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden, (over one hundred which are of my own growing) and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over *thirty different states and territories* who have used my seed from one to ten years. I warrant—1st: *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d; *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d: *That my seed shall be fresh, and true to name* Catalogues *free* to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

8w8

HATS, FURS, —AND— ROBES.

GREAT CLOSING SALE! GOODS SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST!

Having purchased the entire stock of

HATS. CAPS,

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FURS,

Robes,

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

(Of the late S. HATHAWAY, deceased,)

WE shall offer the same for the next sixty days,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

To close the store. Parties in want of the above goods, should not fail to improve this.

Great Closing Sale,

And buy Goods at about their own price.

Also at our Store opposite the Post Office, will be found the **largest, most desirable and varied** assortment of the above named goods, to be found on the Kennebec.

We have *Great Bargains* in Buffalo and Wolf Robes.

WHEELER BROTHERS,

5 **Gardiner, Maine.**

EGGS! SAVE YOUR EGGS!

And Secure a Good Market,

BY USING

The Packer needs them.
The Retail Dealer needs them.
The Farmer needs them.
All who deal in, or transport fresh Eggs, need them.
No packing material needed.
No breaking in transportation.
No mistakes can be made in counting.

They can be inverted as often as desirable to change the position of the eggs, and with perfect safety.

Eggs carried in these cases have the *preference in the market.*

In localities where they have been tried, they are rapidly superseding all others.

For further information, call on or address,

E. & J. ATKINS & CO.,

Augusta, Maine.

Sole Proprietors for the State of Maine.

tf50

The Musical Treasure!

1500 COPIES SOLD in one week!

THIS attractive Collection, just published, contains the CREAM of all the VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC brought out within the last two years. Full of **Songs, Duets, Quartets. Rondos Polkas, Polka Mazurkas, Scottisches, Quadrilles Galops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, &c.**, all of the best quality.

Music fitted for Piano-forte or Reed Organ.

Price, Boards, **$2.50**; Cloth, **$3.00**; Full Gilt, **$4 00.**

A Capital Song! NELL THE VILLAGE PRIDE. *Morris.* .40

All who wish to go to an ORGAN SCHOOL are advised to apply to that excellent teacher, **Mr. Geo. F. Root**, whose brilliant reputation fire cannot burn, and whose

ROOT'S SCHOOL for the CABINET ORGAN

is one of the very best books that can be devised for learners of Reed Instruments. Already well-known and has an extensive sale. Price, **$2.50.**

A Popular Piece! IF EVER I CEASE TO LOVE. Waltz. *Knight.* .30

The above books and pieces, mailed, post free, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

1y6

BRIDGTON ACADEMY.

[CHARTERED A. D. 1808.]

AFTER a brief suspension, the Trustees are gratified to announce the reopening of this School. The Spring Term of 11 weeks, will commence on *TUESDAY, Feb. 27th*, 1872, EDMUND W. WRIGHT, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Mr Wright prepared for College at one of the best Classical Schools in Massachusetts, and graduated honorably at Harvard University. He brings high testimonials of character and ability from the Faculty at Harvard, likewise from eminent Classical Teachers in Boston with whom he has been associated and where he has successfully taught. Under his Instruction and Supervision, it is confidently believed that this time honored Institution will speedily resume its former prosperity and usefulness.

They have also secured the services of MRS. NELLIE HAMLIN, *Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music*, so favorably known in this vicinity, as a Vocalist and Pianist of rare attainments and merit.

Competent Assistants will be employed in the Several Departments, and the **Staff of Teachers** will be ample for ALL requirements. Superior advantages afforded Students preparing for College, and those intending to teach. Incerted attention will be given to the Common and Higher English Studies, with occasional Lectures on Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography &c.

No effort will be spared to render the School profitable and pleasant to those who attend.

Board and Tuition reasonable, Rooms may be obtained for self-boarding. Text Books furnished by the Principal at City Prices.

THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec'y.

North Bridgton, Jan. 1st, 1872. 6w7

"DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers St., N. Y.

13w7

PARROTT, BRADBURY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn, Meal, Oats, Feed, Shorts, &c.

Also, Coal of all Sizes for domestic use.

CUMBERLAND COAL FOR SMITH'S USE.

Water St., near Market Square.

1y23

C. C. C.

$25 per week to male or female $25.

500 AGENTS WANTED.

Address T. H. KIMBALL, Augusta, Me.

eow6m38

Office Hours 10 to 12 A. M.

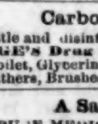
J. B. BELL, M. D.

Corner Oak and State Streets.

1yeop*43

Notice to Horses!

AN infallible remedy for the disease of the season, SCRATCHES, is sold at **PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store.** Reference for "testimonials" to more than 100 of the most reliable horsemen in this vicinity that have tried it. Mr. Partridge also has all the best Condition Powders, Liniments, and horse and cattle Medicines. 4w



MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR.

4w8

Meadow King Mower.

IT is constructed all of Iron and Steel. It is without hinges or joints. The pitman always in line with the knife, and it is entirely protected against obstructions of any size.

AGENTS WANTED--FRED ATWOOD General Agent for Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Winterport, Me.

48tf

Picture Frames.

A LARGE Assortment of **Picture Frames** on hand, and made to order at HENDEE'S Photograph Rooms, opposite the Post Office.

Augusta, May 10 1871. tf

Carbolic Soaps,

FOR cattle and disinfectant washes, at **PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store**, Augusta. Also pure Castile, Toilet, Glycerine and Honey Soaps; Sponges, Wash Leathers, Brushes, &c., &c 4w8

A Safe Place

TO buy PURE MEDICINES, or anything else in the Apothecary line, is at **PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store**, opposite the FARMER Office. 4w8

GET the best medicines at **PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store, Augusta** 4w8

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing November 13th, 1871.

On and after Nov, 13th, Passenger Trains will leave Augusta, for Portland and Boston, at 5.45, 11.45 A. M., 10.15 P. M.; for Bath, Lewiston and Portland, 5.45, 11.45 A. M., 3.00 P. M.; for Bangor, 4.00 A. M., and 4.00 P. M.; for Bangor, Dexter, Belfast and Skowhegan, 4.00 P. M.; for Hallowell and Gardiner, 5.45, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 2.15, 3.00, 5.30 P. M.

The 5.45 A. M. train connects at Bath for Rockland.

The 5.45 A. M. train connects with the Grand Trunk Railway at Yarmouth for South Paris.

The 11.45 A. M. train connects at Portland with the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad for Baldwin, Fryeburg and Conway.

The 4.00 A. M. train connects at Bangor with the E. & N. A. Railway for Houlton, Frederickton, Calais and St. John, arriving in St. John at 6.25 P. M.

Freight trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston at 9.30 A. M.; for Skowhegan and Bangor at 12.15 P. M.

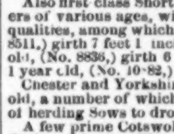
Trains arrive—From Boston at 4.00 A. M., 4.00 and 8.15 P. M.; from Bath, Lewiston and Portland at 10.00 A. M., 4.00 and 8.15 P. M.; from Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter and Bangor at 11.45 A. M., and 10.15 P. M.; from Gardiner and Hallowell at 7.00, 8.45 and 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.00 and 8.15 P. M.

Freight Trains arrive—From Boston, Portland, Bath and Lewiston at 10.00 A. M., and 12.00 M.; from Bangor, Dexter, Belfast and Skowhegan at 9.00 A. M.

JAS. M. LUNT, Gen'l Supt.

L. L. LINCOLN, Asst. Supt.

For Sale.



The Jersey cow "Fanny," five years old, is giving milk now, and will calve in March. (No. 353 in Herd Book.) Color, fawn and white. She is a splendid animal and will be sold low.

Also first class Short Horn Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages, with special references to dairy qualities, among which are "Logan," 3 years old, (No. 8511,) girth 7 feet 1 inch; "Prince Albert," 2 years old, (No. 8836,) girth 6 feet 7 in.; "Roan Star 2d," 1 year old, (No. 10-82,) girth 6 feet 2 inches.

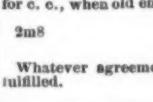
Chester and Yorkshire Swine, from 2 to 6 months old, a number of which are fit for service; a number of herding Sows to drop their pigs in April.

A few prime Cotswold Bucks; 10 very fine Brahma Cocks, and a few White Face Black Spanish Hens also 100 cords of dry hard wood.

Parties intending to purchase Blood Stock are invited to call and examine my animals, and find good bargains just now. WARREN PERCIVAL.

Cross Hill, Dec. 19, 1871. 4

Holstein Stock.



The imported bull "PLOEN," will stand at the **Togus Farm** during the Season of 1872. Terms, $5.

No fee will be charged to owners of good cows, who will give the undersigned the option of buying the calve at a price to be fixed upon—say $10 for b. c. and $1 for c. c., when old enough to graze.

GEO. W. DOUGLAS,

2m8 Supt. of Farm.

Notice.

Whatever agreement Mr. Douglas makes will be fulfilled. WM. S. TILTON,

Dept. Gov. N. M. A.

House and Store for Sale.

1-4 of a mile from the City of Portland,

On the main road to Ocean House. Cape Cottage, Atlantic and Kirkwood Houses,

One of the best GROCERY STANDS in the County, with large trade established. Store 3 x 60, with good cellar. Largest size Fairbank's scales on the premises. Also new one and a half story house with eight rooms, cemented cellar, hard and soft water; small table adjoining; lot 130 x 115. This is a fine opportunity for a party with moderate capital to purchase a valuable stand at a low price.

Apply in person or by letter to

GEO. R. DAVIS & CO.,

Real Estate and Mortgage Broker.

Portland, Me., Jan. 3, 1872. eow8w5

Farm for Sale.

Situated in FARMINGDALE, on Bowman street, one mile from Kennebec river, and one and three-quarters of a mile from Gardiner Post Office. Said farm contains 55 acres of most excellent land, is under a good state of cultivation, has about 16 acres of good sized second grown hard wood; soil is a deep, rich loam, free from stone; has a good orchard of grafted fruit of the best varieties; a good, nice house and ell, cellar under whole, large cistern, good well, carriage house 40 feet, barn 32 by 40. Post Office address, Gardiner. Me., or call on the premises. All letters for information promptly answered.

3w8* A. B. McCAUSLAND.

Farm for Sale.

DAVID DUNN offers for sale his farm, situated in AUGUSTA, on the Ballard road, two miles from the city, containing about 45 acres of excellent land, well watered, with a small orchard and a cranberry bog, and wood enough for home use; also what muck he farm needs within 40 rods of the barn. The buildings are convenient farm buildings, and in good condition, in a good neighborhood, near a school. Terms easy. A purchaser wanted immediately. D. DUNN.

Augusta, Jan. 24, 1872. 3w8*

Maine Central Institute

PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

GREEK, Latin, French, German and English taught. Particular attention paid to Common School studies. Spring term begins *February 7th*, 1872. Send for catalogue. Address

10w1 G. B. FILES A. B., Principal.

ATTENTION!

ANY good smart man can clear from $5 to $10 a day selling the PATENT PAN LIFTER, for taking hot pans out of stoves or ovens, as it is an article that is wanted in every family and will sell at sight. For terms, address

H. A. HOLDEN, General Agent,

4w5 Bowman's Block, Bangor, Maine.

CHOICE PERFUMES,

Toilet Requisites, and

FANCY GOODS,

Suited to the Holiday season,

FOR SALE AT

3 **FULLER'S DRUG STORE.**

WANTED!

To commence work sometime in May next,

Twenty-five Reliable, Energetic, and Temperate Men,

To Canvass for the Sale of Nursery Stock,

IN various sections of the country. The best of testimonials will be required; none need apply who cannot furnish them.

CHASE BROTHERS,

8w6 **Rochester, New York.**

A Nice

CIENFUEGUS MOLASSES

FOR SALE AT

M. WHITHED'S,

6 **For 45 cents per Gallon.**

AT THE RED FRONT STORE,

Is the place to buy

A Choice Oolong Tea,

6 **For 60 cents per pound.**

For 25 Cents,

AND two 3 cent stamps, I will mail to any address, a packet containing the material for making a HAIR RESTORER, equal in quality to any of the best dollar article in the market, and twice the quantity; or for 25 cents I will send the recipe from which the articles can be purchased of any good Druggist. Address **CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Augusta.**

4w8

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post-paid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

4w8

Fresh, Pure Spices,

CONSTANTLY received at **PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store**, opposite the FARMER Office; also best flavoring Extracts, Gelatine, Irish and Iceland Moss, Pure Italian Olive Oil, London Porter, Scotch Ale, California Wines, prepared Barley and Groats for invalids. unadulterated ground Mustard, and choice family goods, all sold low. 4w8

FREE TO ALL Who are unable to buy Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza and all diseases of the Lungs. Circulars free, with testimonials from best men in the country. J. W. Perkins, wholesale Agent, Portland. F. W. Kinsman, Proprietor, 142 Water St., Augusta, Me.

3m52*

3 TONS Ivy Leaves wanted per day, during Spring and Autumn. Also one or two men in each town, near Railroad and within 50 miles of here, to start women and children to picking, collect and ship to me. A man with horse can average from $15 to $25 per week. Call on or address.

tf8 GEO. G. PERCIVAL, Waterville, Me.

Oils.

FRESH lots now received at the Drug Store of **CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE.** Pure Winter Strained Sperm, Lard, Neatsfoot, Downer's Kerosene, Olive and Castor Oils, and the different Essential Oils. 4w8

CURLS! One application of "CRISPER COMA" will Curl the straightest hair of either sex into *beautiful*, massive Curls, without injury, in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package or 3 for 50 cents postpaid. Address W. M. CHENEY, Ashland, Mass.

4w8

WHEAT RAISERS

WILL find it much to their advantage to patronize the

Grist Mill at Kendall's Mills.

Those who have tried it, "and their name is legion," are highly pleased with their flour, both in quantity and quality. tf8

5,000 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay Five Thousand Dollars for a better article than *Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.* I will give One Thousand Dollars ($1000) for a case that it will not cure, unless it be an advanced case of consumption. Over 7000 bottles sold, and not a failure yet. Circulars sent free with testimonials. Wholesale Agent, John W. Perkins & Co., Portland, Maine.

F. W. KINSMAN, Prop'r, Augusta, Me.

12weopl*

$10 from 50 cents.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or 12 samples sent (postage free) for fifty cents that retail readily for ten dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham square, N. Y.

38teow16

DON'T FAIL to try Dr. Kimball's B. C. Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat, Chest, Lungs, &c, A pleasant and effectual remedy. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by medicine dealers.

KIMBALL & CO., Proprietors, AUGUSTA, ME.

eoptf45

400,000 STANDARD Pear Trees at greatly reduced rates, and a complete assortment of Nursery Stock. Address

12w5 E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY with Stencils and Key Check outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro', Vt. 1y4

Choice Snuffs,

TOBACCOS and Cigars, for sale at **PARTRIDGE'S**, opposite the FARMER Office. 4w8

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

LOST.

BY EDMUND P. DOLE.

That voice has the ring of a silver chime;
'Tis a voice that I know and love,
A voice like the voice of the olden time,
Of my darling, my pet, my dove.

O, where has the old man's birdie flown?
O, why did she leave his nest?
O, why must he linger to mourn alone,
And to die by her love unblest?

The serpent has struck with his deadly tooth
At a soul that was true and pure.
Has broken my heart, and has stung her youth
With a venom that is quick and sure.

Alone I must grieve, till I die alone,
For my darling is worse than dead!
Less bitter my tears if they bathed the stone
That shall stand at her grave-yard bed!

Skowhegan, Me.

Our Story Teller.

NOT A DREAM.

"What I have got to tell you are plain facts. You can try and account for them by physical rules if you please, or you can take them as belonging to the category of things that are not to be explained. That is what I have done for many years. I have never told the story before, because there were those for whom it was a painful subject. They are all dead and gone now, so it doesn't matter."

So spoke the old general whom we had been teasing for a story one winter's night. Hitherto his talk had been of tigers, pig-stickings, Maharatta battles, and other Indian subjects, on which he dilated with the zest of a boy, white-headed veteran as he was. But there was something in his tone now that seemed to prepare us for a very different topic, and we were not mistaken.

I was about eight-and-twenty (he continued), and had just got my company, when it suddenly occurred to me, without rhyme or reason, that I must get leave and go home. I was in good health, and I had a promise of a valuable civil appointment. I had no one in England whom I cared particularly to see again, for I had been left an orphan very early in life, and my uncle, who was my guardian—well, let bygones be bygones. I have seen other youngsters with the same fit upon them. You might as well tell a quail that he need not migrate, as to try and persuade them not to ask for leave; and they are not worth their salt till they get it, as I have told the directors over and over again. Well, the fit was on me and home I went. The voyage in those days was no hop, skip and jump over Egypt and France, but a weary business of three months—if you had good weather—in sailing ships round the Cape. I had plenty of time to think of the wonderfully pleasant things I would do when I landed, and when at last I found myself in London, I was a little disappointed. An hiatus of eleven years plays the very deuce with one's friends and acquaintance. Some people seemed to think that I must want something when I called upon them, and others were so forgetful, that I had half made up my mind to make no further attempt at renewing acquaintances, when one day, whilst taking my solitary dinner at a restaurant affected by "Indians" (we had no club of our own then), the waiter came up with a card, and, "Beg your pardon sir," said he, "gentleman No. 4. sir, hopes no offence, sir, but may your name be Davenport, sir?" I looked at the card; "Mr. James Stuart Cazenove" was elegantly engraved thereon. "My name," I said, "is Davenport, but—it's so confoundedly awkward, you see, for a fellow to claim acquaintance, and you not know who the deuce he is." I gave the waiter back the card, and the next moment its owner had taken a seat opposite me. "I should have remembered you anywhere," he said, "but you don't remember me. I took the name of Cazenove for a fortune I was lucky enough to get two years ago. I'm little Jim Stuart. Lord! don't you remember 'Cocky' Stuart at Damberley's?" Then I knew him in a moment. Cocky Stuart! the little rascal I had licked at school, whose verses I had done, and who had been my faithful accomplice in many a poaching adventure at poor old Damberley's.

Oh, yes! you girls may smile. You are all very well, kissing and "dearesting" each other at two days' acquaintance, but you don't know what men feel at meeting an old schoolfellow, especially when one of them has been broiling eleven years in India.

"Cocky" Stuart was one of your lucky ones. He inherited a fine business from his father, which seemed to take care of itself. He was made a rich man's heir, and he married well in every sense of the word. He was in London to complete some business matters connected with an estate he had recently bought, and I was one of the first batch of guests who assisted at his house-warming.

"Well, old man," he said, when he had shown me over most part of the house—a huge old Tudor Gothic place which he had restored—to my thinking in great good taste—"what do you think of it?"

I told him I liked it immensely—that he had just hit the happy mean between comfort and quaintness.

"That's just what Bessie says—it's all her doing. Bless you, I take no credit. It's all her handiwork. I wanted to pull the place down, and build a modern house, but she would not hear of it."

"And quite right too," I told him. "Why there's many a duke would envy you those old carved oak wainscotings, those deliciously ugly corbels and stained-glass windows. There must be a legend for every stone, and I'll be bound there's a haunted room."

"Oh! that's nonsense," he replied, rather sharply.

"My dear fellow," I persisted, "a house like this would be nothing without a haunted room. If you haven't got a ghost, pray invent one. I'd just as soon be without a butler if I were you. It's quite *de rigneur* in such a dear, quaint old place, I assure you."

"Don't talk nonsense, Davenport."

I remembered afterwards how his voice and manner changed; but I did not notice it at the time. I was in a chaffing mood, and went on.

"Nonsense! Do you call ghosts nonsense?"

"Yes, I do."

"It's very wicked to call ghosts nonsense.

"Davenport, I'd trouble you to drop the subject; I don't like it."

Of course I could say no more after this, and, it being nearly time to dress for dinner, I was shown to my room.

I was somewhat surprised when I entered it. All the other rooms I had seen were as I have hinted, quaint, old-fashioned, with low ceilings, polished oak floors, and wainscotings, some hung with tapestry, and all furnished in keeping with those surroundings. *My* room was a lofty apartment with a French paper on the walls, a Brussels carpet, a polished steel fire-grate, and a bed and other accessories of the latest fashion. Perhaps it was that the contrast with the other portion of the house made it appear at first harsh, vulgar, and garish. The colors on the walls and floor appeared unnecessarily gay, and two large pier-glasses with gilt frames, and a mantel-piece covered with crimson velvet, on which a handsome clock ticked loudly, flanked by two elaborate ormolu candelabra, gave it an unusual air for an English-bedroom. "*This* isn't Bessie's taste, I'll be bound." I mused, as I tied my white choker at one of the glasses. "It's a room they have added to the house, and Master Jim has had his wicked will with it. The rascal! If he had taken a Clapham villa he could not have done worse."

Bessie was a very gem of a hostess, and before dinner was over her guests, some ten in number, were on perfect good terms; and already the keels of certain small flirtations had been laid.

When the ladies had retired, and we were adjourning to the smoking-room—a rare luxury in those days—"Cocky" took me aside and whispered, "Don't you mind what I said today, old man. I didn't mean to be cross, you know; but don't talk about it, like a good fellow. Servants get hold of such things, and play the very deuce."

"Get hold of what things?"

"Oh! you know—about haunted rooms and that. It's all nonsense."

I was half vexed with him for thinking I would pursue a subject which seemed to annoy him, and, lighting a cheroot, turned to a young person who had amused me greatly by lectures on India based on information he had gained from tracts written by people as wise as himself.

At last it was bedtime, and my host accompanied me to my room, where he fidgeted about a good deal and seemed reluctant to leave me. He set the clock right, lit a good many more lights than I could possible want, and walked about touching small articles of furniture, putting them a little more to the right or left, backwards or forwards, in a nervous way.

"Is there anything you want?" he asked at last.

"No," I said; "nothing, thank you."

"If you do want anything, my room is the third door in the corridor on the left."

"My dear fellow, I'm an old campaigner. I shall sleep like a top in that luxurious bed," I replied.

"Well, good night. Remember the third door to the left if you want anything. Don't forget."

As I lighted him out I noticed that there was a short passage between the door of my room and the corridor, and this confirmed my idea that the room had been added to the old house.

Directly opposite to where I had sat at dinner was hung the portrait of a very beautiful woman dressed as a shepherdess, with a crook in her lap and a flock of sheep in the distance. I dreamed that this picture came into my room, which suddenly became like any other room in the house, only larger. I awoke, and found the lights in the candelabra (which I had forgotton to put out) burning brightly, and everything just as it had been when my host took his departure. I fell asleep again, and was only roused by Cazenove knocking at the door, and saying that the breakfast-bell would ring in twenty minutes.

"Did you sleep well, old man?" he asked.

"Like a child," I replied, jumping out of bed.

"By Jove, I'm so glad!" he cried, with what struck me at the time as unnecessary warmth; and away he went.

When the servant came in with my shaving-water and drew the heavy curtains which hid the window, I got a little start. *It was the window of the room I had seen in my dream!* A large, deep bay-window, almost a chamber in itself, with stone copings and divisions and lancet-shaped lights, the small diamond panes in which were set in lead—a window ridiculously out of keeping with the room and its furniture. I had dressed for dinner the day before by candle-light, and seeing the incongruous window now so suddenly, brought back my almost-forgotton dream with, as it were, a mental crash which staggered me for a moment.

Angry with myself for giving way to such fancies, of course I laid the blame on some one else, and inwardly abused my host for his anachronism. "With such a window as that standing why the deuce couldn't he have rebuilt the room in harmony with it?" I growled.

When breakfast was over I could not help sauntering into the dining-room to have another look at the picture which had troubled my repose. The original must have been very beautiful, and as a work of art the portrait was almost perfect, except for the position of the right hand—a small white hand—but, as I thought, too prominently displayed. There was something even threatening in the attitude.

As I gazed Cazenove came in, gun in hand (it was the first of September), and rated me for not being ready.

I told him that I was not only ready, but had been waiting for him. "Only before we start," I said, "tell me who is that?" pointing to the picture.

"Oh, that? That's a portrait," he replied, becoming suddenly grave.

"So I suppose; but of whom?"

"Oh! of some one belonging to people who used to live here long ago."

"Connected with the Surface family, I should think, from their selling their ancestors?" I said. "But, I beg pardon, perhaps she was some relation of your own."

"God forbid!"

"Well, I'm sure you have no reason to be ashamed of her personal appearance. Show me as beautiful a girl living now, and I'll show you a man who would make a fool of himself for her," I said.

"I've begged and prayed Bessie a score of times," he muttered angrily, not appearing to heed me, "to let me have the infernal thing hacked out of its panel, or painted over, or something—it's a fixture, confound it!—and she won't. I'll do it, though, in spite of her. For God's sake, Davenport, don't stand there staring like an idiot! Come and shoot, if you're coming."

This was the second time he had broken out at me rudely, for no apparent cause, and I began to think that my fortunate friend had had a bad temper left him amongst his other legacies.

At dinner he did me a grievous wrong. Contrary to all law and custom, in defiance to the British Constitution itself, he ordered me away from an exceedingly nice little girl, whom I had taken down, and sent me to the other side of the table, on the pitiful plea that there were two ladies together there. I remembered afterwards that this change brought me with my back to the picture.

The manor had been badly preserved by Cazenove's predecessor, who never lived on it, and we had a good deal of walking for our twenty brace. I was glad indeed when our fair hostess told us we were very stupid, as gentlemen always were in the shooting season, and that the best thing we could do would be to go to bed. If ever a man had an excuse for sleeping like an animal, I had one that night; but I could not sleep. I could not help thinking of the beautiful shepherdess with the small lily hand, and wondering why my host had spoken so irritably in answer to my questions about her. What did he mean by saying "God forbid!" with so much vehemence when I asked if she were a relation? Why should he want to destroy so admirable a painting?

Small things affect a man with the fidgets on him. The fire was burning brightly in its polished grate, and lighted the room so that almost any object was visible. Of all the rooms in the world, it was the last to have any such legend as I had suggested the day before connected with it. A thing of yesterday, with the smell of French-polish and new carpets not yet blown away, what association could it possibly have with a lady who probably died before Queen Anne? What story, beyond what was told in an upholsterer's bill, could belong to it? When midnight struck, and a cold shiver passed over me, I said to myself, "Davenport, my boy, you got your feet wet in the turnips. Dwellers in the tropics cannot afford to play tricks with their health. That jungle-fever you caught three years ago is not quite out of your bones. A dose of quinine for you tomorrow morning, Master Davenport." Then I shut my eyes and manfully resolved to sleep. Small things, I say, affect a man with the fidgets on him. The fire worried me; but what was I to do? Empty the water-jug on it?—that would rust the reflecting-bars, and bring on my head the maledictions of an injured housemaid. Take off the coals?—where was I to put them? Besides, there were no tongs, and only a sort of gigantic skewer for a poker. I am afraid I said bad words of that fire and its newfangled irons as I turned my back on it and tried again to sleep.

At last I fell into a conscious doze, during which the light faded away; and then there came over me that pleasant sensation which says, "You have only to turn over on your other side, and you will go fast asleep." I turned over, and saw that the old enemy of my rest was out. The room was in total darkness, save where the moonbeams fell in through the window. This struck me as odd, and roused me; for I distinctly remembered that the heavy cloth curtains were drawn close when I went to bed. "Bother the moon!" I exclaimed, and was in the act of jumping out of bed to shut it out, when another light shone suddenly from the opposite side of me, and by this I—as fully awake and in my senses, as I am at this moment—saw that the size, shape, furniture, everything about the room had changed, and that it had become the room of my dream the night before!—a sombre oak-panelled room, with a high vaulted roof, in which some tattered banners waved to and fro in the night air mournfully. Even the bed, on which I sat in horror, was not what it had been, but a huge structure with gilded posts and dark heavy drapery, embroidered with quaint devices, as the state beds of kings and queens in olden times were wont to be. Remindful of my dream, I instinctively turned towards where I fancied I had seen the picture the night before, and there sure enough I saw—not the picture, but THE ORIGINAL, standing with a lamp in one hand, and the other in the attitnde of the portrait, but with this horrid diffierence—that the palm was pierced through and through as though by a stab, and blood trickled from it to the ground. There she stood in her fanciful dress, and a look, not of pain or of anger, but of deep unutterable despair, branding the face I had thought so innocent and beautiful, for, I suppose, some minutes, though they seemed hours to me. Then she walked slowly round the room, *close to the wall*, and vanished the instant that she returned to the spot where I had first seen her, leaving me again in darkness.

Now, I dare say there are some of you who will say that all this can be explained; and so perhaps it can, *so far*. You may argue somewhat in this wise:—"The old-fashioned part of the house had made an impression on my mind which was strengthened by the contrast presented by my bedchamber. The portrait in the dining-room had also made an impression. I had dreamed of the latter, and, naturally enough, gave it a fitting background." So much for what you will, no doubt, call my *first* dream. You will go on to urge that, "overtired with a long day's shooting, and with a touch of intermittent fever on me, that first dream made an impression which developed itself into the *second*." I say again, so far such an explanation might pass. But when, impelled by terror—of which I was afterwards heartily ashamed—I knocked up Cazenove, his first words were:

"My God, Davenport! *Have you seen her?*"

Then I knew in a moment why he had answered so irritably my nonsense about haunted chambers, and the inquiries I had made about the portrait.

"I have seen some one," I replied, and it may be a trick. "Bring your lamp and come at once."

"Not for the world," he cried, drawing back. "She never appears a second time to the same person; but I have not seen her yet. You may take the light and satisfy yourself without the slightest danger. It is all over."

I went back, and found everything exactly as it had been—the thick curtains closely drawn over the window, and the fire still burning. Then I rejoined my host in the corridor.

"Don't blame me for what passed," he said, in a low voice, "until you hear my excuses. I have a haunted chamber—worse luck! Look here."

As he spoke he lifted the tapestry, and disclosed a small low door, which I saw from its position should lead into the room I had just left. "Go in," he continued, opening it by pressing a spring, "and look about you. No, there is nothing to fear; I tell you again, she never appears twice to the same person. Go in, and judge for yourself if there be any trick."

I went in, and found myself in what appeared, at first, to be a passage between the corridor and my bedroom; but on examining the outer wall, I recognized it, with a cold shudder, as the wall of the room round which the lady with the bleeding hand had passed. I looked up, and there was the dark vaulted roof, there were the tattered banners. *The new room had been built inside the old one,*

The dream theory will not do now. A dream is a confused set of ideas arising out of something which the sleeper has seen or known of when awake. I had never seen that room; it was hid from me (all but the window) by solid walls of brick. I had every reason to suppose that I was in a new part of the house. How, in a mere dream, could I invent such a thing as a chamber within a chamber? Again, with regard to the picture, I was half in love with the winning grace, the essentially feminine beauty, of the fair shepherdess. In a mere dream I should have made her the central figure of gay scenes, court revels, masques, balls, and the like, which, waking, I fancied she must have graced. How could I invent such an improbable thing as that her pretty hand should be stabbed through and through? that she should be wandering about alone at night with that awful look of despair fixed on her face?

It was no dream.

"Of course, there's no more sleep for either of us to-night," said Cazenove, as I rejoined him. "Come into my dressing-room, and I will tell you all I know about this miserable business."

I was angry with him for what I considered his unfair treatment, and had determined to tell him so; but there was something so dejected in his voice and manner, that I checked myself with the words hot on my lips, and followed him in silence to his room.

His narrative was a long and not intelligible one, for he rambled into many details which had nothing to do with the story, and wasted a good deal of time talking about his bad luck, and giving instances of it; so I had better give it to you in the shape into which I reduced it afterwards, with the help of some further information.

Amongst the cavaliers who cheered the exile of King Charles the Second was a certain Sir Hubert Dyke, a gentleman who had done things in his time on the Spanish Main which we should call by ugly names, but who was a stout soldier, a faithful subject, and—what was more to the purpose in those times—a rich one, thanks to his exploits amongst the galleons of the Don.

When he must have been nearly sixty he married a young French woman, of whom when I say that she was very lovely I have told you the best that can be said of her

The king got "his own again"—that is to say, he was brought back to waste other folk's property; and Sir Hubert and Lady Dyke got their own again, considerably improved by having passed through the hands of a crop-eared knave, who, if half that is said of his conduct as a landlord be true, was worth a whole regiment of lawless dare-devils like Sir Hubert.

High festival was held in honor of the restoration at the manor, and its beautiful lady was the life and soul of the revels, not the least splendid of which was a masque composed by Dryden, in which she appeared as a shepherdess. Amongst the company was a then unknown artist named Lely, who asked and obtained the honor of painting her portrait on a panel in the dining-room. The fame of that masque went abroad, and the king himself commanded its repetition.

But for one thing Sir Hubert would have been a happy man. Amongst my lady's train, and the actors with her in that masque, was a young countryman of hers, who, it turned out, had wooed her before she charmed the eye of the exbuccaneer, and whom she loved in spite of her marriage vows. Dark hints reached Sir Hubert's ears, and I dare say he would have stood on scant ceremony with the disturber of his peace, but that there was the royal visit and the royal command; and, as the masque could not be performed without Monsieur le Goffe, his hateful presence had to be endured. Only one half of the truth appears to have been known to Sir Hubert, for he is reported to have been most affectionate and courteous towards his beautiful wife up to the last.

The masque went off more brilliantly than before, and all that is known with any certainty of what followed, is that shortly after midnight a wild piercing shriek was heard, and my lady rushed to the King's chamber, calling for help and justice, and showing her hand pierced through and through by a stab. The next day the establishment was broken up. My lady is said to have returned to France, and to have entered a convent. Sir Hubert obtained a military command in Scotland, but Monsieur le Goffe was never heard of again. The legend goes that the lovers were surprised; that the lady threw her arms round Le Goffe to protect him from her injured husband's fury, but that he stabbed him to the heart through her hand.

The scandal was hushed up, as such things could be in those days, when great people were concerned; but no one could live in the state-chamber, and eventually the fine old house was sold for about a fifth of its value.

"Like a fool as I was," said Cazenove, "I made no inquiries. I saw the place and liked it; so did Bessie. I offered a sum for it which I thought ridiculously small, and to my surprise it was accepted. Not a servant belonging to the vicinity would come to live with us, and so at last the truth leaked out—the place was haunted! Bessie said it was all nonsense; that the state-chamber was far too large and sombre for a bedroom; that its dark walls, and the shadwows and noises in the vaulted roof, treated fancies: and as we could not pull it down without disfiguring the house, we built a modern room inside, which you were the first to occupy. But you see it is no use; there is a curse upon the place!"

"Has it appeared in any other part of the house?" I asked.

"No, never."

"She has appeared to many persons?"

"To every one who has slept in that room—once."

"And—tell me truly, Cazenove, what has followed?"

"Oh, it's no use talking about it any more," he replied, with a renewal of his old petulance.

"Cazenove, I insist on knowing. There is something you wish to conceal—out with it, man! The thing is done, and cannot be helped. What has followed?"

"They say that those to whom she appears never marry."

* * * * * *

"And were you ever married, General?" asked a pretty girl who sat next him.

"Never, my dear," replied the old soldier; "but whether that was my fault or the ghost's I cannot say."

"You think it really was a ghost?"

"What am I to think?"

That is a question which has yet to be answered.—*Temple Bar Magazine.*

How Hot Iron may be Handled.

Mons. I. Fontelle, president de la Societe de Sciences Physiques et Chimiques de Paris, &c., has left the following on record:—"About the year 1809 one Lionette, a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, in France, Germany, Italy and England, by the impunity with which he handled red-hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil, and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples he attracted the notice of Professor Sementem, who narrowly watched all his operations, and endeavored to discover his secret. He observed in the first place that when Lionette applied a piece of red-hot iron to his hair dense fumes immediately rose from it, and the same occurred when he touched his foot with the iron. He also saw him place a rod of iron, nearly red-hot between his teeth without burning himself, drink the third of a tablespoonful of boiling oil, and taking up molten lead with his fingers, place it on his tongue without apparent inconvenience. Semetem's efforts, after performing several experiments upon himself, were finally crowned with success. He found that by friction with sulphuric acid, diluted with water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of red-hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became spongy, appeared to be still more effectual. After having rubbed the parts which were thus rendered in some degree, incombustible with hard soap, he discovered on the application of hot iron that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the Professor applied hard soap to his tongue until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and after having placed an ointment composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum upon it, boiling oil did not burn it. While the oil remained on the tongue a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and was then swallowed without danger. Several scientific men have since successfully repeated the experiments of Professor Sementem."

A Knowing Dog.

There is a dog in this city that can sing. We state the fact unqualifiedly, on the testimony of all the members of the family of the gentleman who owns him. The animal in question is a large, mouse colored greyhound—perhaps about six or seven years old. His attempts at singing, though they are certainly not very musical, are unmistakable; and they have been observed by the family for the last two or three years. He does not sing alone, but when he hears certain members of the family singing, he joins in. This is more particularly the case with one lady of the house, who, if she begins to sing when the dog is anywhere about the place is pretty certain to obtain a canine accompaniment. If she is heard singing upstairs, and the dog is shut out below, he will raise a rumpus till he is admitted to the room where she is, when he will join in, keeping very good time, and actually keeping—so we are assured—on the same key, rising with the singer to the higher notes, in a kind of blended whine and howl, that is yet neither like the voice of a dog nor anything else, but showing something of a musical ear. When he reaches a note too high for him, he will stop and wait for the cadence of the song to reach the lower notes again. In his rising notes he lifts his head as well as his voice. When his owner enters the room, he will suddenly stop, and not another note can be got out of him while his master remains. In fact he dislikes to have anybody present except the one with whom he sings.

The dog has long made it his practice, after the family have gone upstairs for the evening, of getting into the sitting room below and making his bed on the sofa. He knows this is a forbidden thing, and seems to do it out of what the Hoosiers call "pure cussedness," for he has a much more comfortable bed of his own in the rear of the kitchen. His practice was discovered by the disarranged condition of the sofa pillow, and the marks of muddy feet. Coming suddenly down stairs at a late hour, on purpose to see if they could find him on the sofa, the master or mistress of the dog have never been able to catch him in the act. The sofa would be disarranged, and quite warm, where the animal had lain upon it, but the dog himself would invariably be found in his own bed, his eyes shut, and he (apparently) fast asleep. He is only aroused as if from a sound slumber, and puts on all the stretching attitudes and sleepy air of a dog newly aroused from a sound nap. One night, determined to catch the gentleman in the act, and at the same time cure him of the trick, the owner of this intelligent piece of property so fixed a loaded pistol to a chair which was placed near the sofa, that by pulling a string the weapon could be discharged. Then, hiding himself in the closet, extinguishing the light, and leaving the door open just far enough to enable him to see out, he waited. The room was not so dark as to prevent him from seeing all that occurred. After the sounds of the family retiring, in the rooms above, had all ceased, the door to the kitchen (which was always left unlatched) was slowly and noiselessly pushed open, and in came the dog. He stopped and listened, long and attentively. Then he went to the parlor door and cautiously looked into the parlor. Then turning back, he stopped in the sitting-room and harked once more. Hearing nothing, he suddenly dropped all his guarded and sneaking manner, and bounded boldly upon the sofa—pawed the pillow down to the spot where he wanted it, and settled himself down solidly and comfortably for the night. At this juncture the string was pulled from the closet, and the pistol went off with a terific *bang!* close to the dog's head. The frightened animal made one leap, such a jump as greyhounds alone can make, and landed, at one bound, in the middle of the parlor. There he stopped, and stood with eager gaze and pointed ears, looking back at the sofa in the sitting room. Then his owner came out—and that dog's demeanor underwent a sudden change. He dropped his head, ears, and tail, with an air that fairly said: "You've got me this time," and he sneaked off to his own bed.

Nor did he again go near that sofa for many weeks. Gradually, however, he began to resume his old tricks; and one night, his owner, curious to see how the dog always managed to get away so quick whenever any one came down stairs, again hid himself in the closet, having first arranged with one of the family to start quietly from upstairs, late, and after all the house had become still, to start down stairs, so that he could see if the dog heard him. The dog, after waiting long to assure himself that the family had gone to bed, came in. In the middle of the floor he stopped and listened. In accordance with the arrangement, some of the folks upstairs walked across the floor. The dog did not move. The instant, however that the person upstairs took hold of and turned the knob of the upstairs door (indicating a purpose to come down stairs), the dog darted back to his own place! Hastily procuring a light, his owner (whose presence he had not suspected), followed him—and lo! there lay the dog, in his own bed, with his eyes shut and pretending to be fast asleep!—*Hartford Times.*

The King's Mistake.

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under the government, were seated under a tavern porch, when an old toper named Joel D., a person who was very loquacious when corned, but exactly the opposite when sober, said that he would tell them a story. They told him to "fire away," whereupon he spoke as follows:

A certain king—I don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now it happened one day that the king took it into his head to go hunting, and summoned his nobles, and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and they started. While journeying along they met a countryman mounted on a jackass.

He advised them to return, "for," said he, "it will certainly rain." They smiled contemptuously upon him, and then passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a shower coming up drenched them to the skin. When they had returned to the palace, the king reprimanded the philosopher severely.

"I met a countryman," said he, "and he knows a great deal more than you. He told me it would rain, whereas you told me that it would not."

The king then gave him his walking papers and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

"Tell me," said the king, "how you knew it would rain."

I didn't know," said the rustic; "my jackass told me so."

"And how, pray, did he tell you?" asked the king.

"By pricking up his ears, your Majesty," said the rustic.

The king sent the countryman away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him—the jackass—in the office the philosopher filled.

"And here," observed Joel, looking very wise, "is where the king made a great mistake."

"How so?" inquired the auditors.

"Why, ever since that time," said Joel, with a grin on his phiz, "*every jackass wants office.*"

Best Parlors.

Almost every American house possesses one of these dreadful altars, erected to what unknown goddess it is impossible to guess. It is a Bogy, before whom from time to time people burn gas in chandeliers of fearful design; to whom are dedicated flagrant carpets, impossible oil paintings, furniture too gorgeous for common day and shrouded therefrom by customary Holland. Musty smells belong to this Deity, stiffness, angles, absence of sunshine. The visitor, entering, sees written above the portal: "Who enters here abandons—conversation." What is there to talk about in a room dark as the Domdaniel, except where one crack in a reluctant shutter reveals a stand of wax flowers under glass, and a dimly deserted hostess, who evidently waits only your departure to extinguish that solitary ray? The voice instinctively hushes; the mind finds itself barren of ideas. A few dreary commonplaces are exchanged, then a rise, a rustle, the door is gained and the light of the blessed sun; you glance up in passing—flap goes the blind inner darkness is again resumed, Bogy has it all his own way, and you thank your stars that you have done your duty by the Browns for at least a twelvemonth! And yet, upon this dismal apartment, which she hates and all her acquaintances hate, poor Mrs. Brown has lavished time and money enough to make two rooms charming. For ugly things cost as much as pretty ones—often more. And costly ugliness is, as Mrs. Brown would tell you, a "great responsibility to take care of." What with the carpet which mustn't get faded, and the mirror which mustn't get fly-specked, the gilding which mustn't be tarnished, there is nothing for it but to shut the room up to darkness and all dull influences. And as families are like flies and will follow the sun, the domestic life comes to be led anywhere rather than in the best parlor, and the "taboo" which Mrs. Brown proclaims is easily enforced.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

☞ "Lanlord," said a traveler at the table of a country tavern, "this soup is a little weaker than I am used to; I wish you'd just let that chicken of yours wade through it once more, if you please."

Our Young Folks' Column.

THE PRAYER.

A pair of dimpled knees bent on the floor,
Two little dove like eyes, half shut in sleep,
A little gold-ringed head—this through the door
I hear—asking the Lord "a crystal soul" to keep,
The crimson cheeks seem by dawn's fingers stained,
The dimpled hands, clasped by the angels, seem,
As sunset's amber o'er her head is rained.
Kindling her curls with many a tapering gleam.

Wreathed are her tiny feet with stories old,
Till rose leaf atmospheres, methinks I see,
Enwrap them in their ethereal fold,
With love's protection to the dimpled knee:
For still the baby song and tales will please,
As when at first, like bits from silken skein,
She tried to knot them, sitting on my knees,
In baby accents, into threads again.

The little velvet lips just parted are,
Through which the white-winged thoughts troop forth to rise,
As, through an opening bud, perfumes afar
Invisibly are waited to the skies.
How to her downy couch my darlings crept,
Where her bright curls, like jonquils in the snow,
Gleam out as if the sunbeams there had swept
A little rift for such sweet flowers to grow.

"Coasting."

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Bonner: How long is it since you had a sled? Did you ever have one? Perhaps you were brought up where there was no snow. If so, I pity you. No man can be a perfect man, rounded out into a perfection on every side, who has not had chilblains, been rubbed, snow-balled, and who has not been upset on an icy hill and rolled over, sled and boy, in a promiscuous heap. You may put on all your armor, and make believe that you are as good as another, but if you never slid down hill, you shall not be elected honorary member of the Hyperborean Boys' Sled Club.

Blessed be New Bedford! What now? you will ask. Moved with a sympathy for the welfare of the boys, once upon a time the aldermen set apart a hill street in that beautiful and ever since, blessed city, for the especial use of sleds. They devoted it all to girls and boys under seventy years of age. One street there was where sleds were not obliged to keep out of the way of wagons and horses and policemen, and angry old gentlemen, who had been tripped up, or sent flying over the boys' heads. Nay, night after night, snow was carted upon the bare spots, or water sprinkled when it would form ice.

Was not this an enlightened view of an alderman's duty? Ought not every boy to vote, when he grows up, for such wise counselors? May the winter fall lightly on their heads, and the summer sing sweetly over their graves, while nodding flowers beat time.

We have just had sent to us from Pennsylvania a new sled, and as sure as you live its name was in large letters, Dexter. But, fine in every other respect, it has one original feature worthy of note. An iron rudder is ingeniously fastened between the runners in front, with hand cords attached in such a way that a boy can steer with it or use it as a break. In this way one may mount his feet upon the sled and sit as free as a king, guiding his sled as easily as all kings are known to guide their kingdoms.

Perhaps no improvement will ever enable a sled to give more pleasure than the rude old rattletraps that country boys knock up for themselves. This was the most primitive form of our recollection; two staves of a barrel fastened together with a *cleat* at each end, the board at one end being wide enough to furnish a point of contact for the owner. These required some skill in management; yet, as they could be made in ten minutes, a whole school upon a sudden snow, could be started down hill in an hour or two, with such laughing, screaming and hallooing as would wake the seven sleepers. Next in rank are the board runners, shaped out of solid plank, and floored over strongly. Coarse, ungainly and heavy as they were, some great sliding has been done on them. It is not the handsomest horse or sled, or editor; that gets along the best—is it? Then came to our admiring eyes the framed sleds with open sides, fine runners well shod with steel, and at length iron framed underpinning, all through. To all this is, in modern days, added a blaze of paint, and names lofty as the stars. We admit the great improvements made in beauty, and in convenience; but is any better sliding done on these superfine sleds than used to be, and still is, done by the old, heavy, homely *lummoxes* of country make? (For that word see Webster.)

Of all positions, the worst, the most inexcusable, is what used to be called a *belly-bumper*, or when one lies down on his sled, with head to the front, steering with his toes. The position is ungainly, the head is thrust forward and exposed to danger, and in case of need, the body is in a helpless position.

Next is the side-saddle posture, or when the boy sits curled up upon the rear of the sled, with one leg under him, and the other projected backward for a rudder.

The upright posture, with legs extended over the sides, or caried forward between, and even in front of the runners, is the position of a bold boy of the sled. He has the use of his whole body, and the perfect control of his sled, and if he comes to harm, it must be set down to that large account of profit and loss which every spirited boy runs up.

Let no man revile the joys of ice-clad hills, or ridicule the task of tugging a heavy sled up the hill, for the sake of rushing down again! Ah, yes—but that downward rush is ecstacy.

Clear the coast! Here goes! Right behind is a rival sled. Away we go, every yard quickening the rate: we come to the jumpers, and fly through the air as if shot from a catapult, and strike down again with a jar that makes the sled creak. Clear the coast! here we come! The boys draw aside. Neck and neck we go! glorious! There is a sturdy old farmer who never could find out what boys were made for. He won't get out of the way—not he! He shakes his cane as a warning. Too late, we strike him just above the ankles, and he goes over our head like a shadow, but we hear him come down like a substance! In a second we are away, out of reach and hearing. Of course there is a fuss, and we are called up, and the master, with a twinkle in his eye, scolds us, and says we are sorry; and everybody says it served him right, the old curmudgeon, he ought to have kept out of the road; and we find ourselves the heroes of the school.

Then who will forget when our pretty cousin wanted to take a cruise on our sled, and how our sisters too were the guests of proudly polite boys, and how the courtesy of the hill-side was shown to the girls as ardently, disinterestedly as ever it could be in after life on more important occasions.

Perhaps the teacher was willing to show his condescension, and take passage on a double sled. Great was the hurrah raised for him, and ecstatic the yell universal, when by a dexterous turn at the bottom of the hill the sled went out from under him, and he made the few remaining yards without help and turned up quite like a heap of dirty snow!

Ah, Mr. Bonner, let your horses slide; come take my new sled Dexter, go up to the Weschester hills, and spend a day in Coasting, and come back declaring that of all races, none for pleasure can beat a sled, with a good fellow on it upon a mile long hill with a smooth and icy track.—*New York Ledger.*

Eyes and no Eyes.

You have all read the story in the school readers of two boys who went over the same route, one with his eyes open, and the other with them shut. It is old but worth repeating and worth remembering every day; so many things worth knowing go on right under our eyes without being noticed.

I knew a man, I think I may have told you of him before, a busy man, who had very little time for reading or study, but whose mind was a perfect storehouse of information on almost every subject.

"How does it happen that you know so much more than the rest of us?" I asked him, one day.

"O," said he, "I never had time to lay in a regular stock of learning, so I *save all the bits* that come in my way, and they count up in the course of the year."

That is just the thing—save the bits.

"That boy," said a gentleman, "always seems to be on the lookout for something to see."

So he was; and while waiting in a news-paper office for a package, he learned, by using his eyes, how a mailing machine was operated. While he waited at the florist's, he saw the man setting a great box of cuttings, and learned, by the use of his eyes, what he never would have guessed, that slips rooted best in nearly pure sand.

"This is lapas lazuli," said the jeweller to his customer; "and this is chrysoprase."

And the wide-awake errand-boy turned around from the door to take a sharp look, so that in future he knew just how those two precious stones looked. In one day, he learned of the barber what became of the hair clippings; of the carpenter, how to drive a nail so as not to split the wood; of the shoemaker, how different surfaces of fancy leathers are made; of a locust, that his mouth was no use to him in singing; from a scrap of newspaper, where sponges are obtained; and from an old Irishwoman, how to keep stovepipes from rusting. Only bits and fragments of knowledge, but all of them worth saving, and all helping to increase the stock in trade of the boy who meant to be a man.—*The Little Corporal.*

☞ Man's greatest enemy is the wine glass; woman's the looking glass.

Investing Money!

THE

7 3-10

GOLD LOAN.

A Choice Investment Security!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest, the

FIRST MORTGAGE

Land Grant Gold Bonds,

—OF THE—

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are payable in 1900—bear 7 3-10 per cent. interest in GOLD, payable first of July and January, are FREE OF U. S. TAX—are receivable at 10 PER CENT. PREMIUM, for the Company's lands at the LOWEST CASH PRICE, and are issued in the following denominations: Coupon bonds, $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered bonds, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The Company is allowed "to negotiate and procure a loan which shall not exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars per mile," which is secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE, "UPON THE RAILROAD, FRANCHISES, AND ALL THE LANDS AND PROPERTY, AND RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, REAL AND PERSONAL, NOW IN POSSESSION BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OR WHICH THE SAID COMPANY MAY HEREAFTER ACQUIRE," and THE TRUSTEES OF THE BONDS ARE OBLIGED TO HOLD 25,000 ACRES OF AVERAGE LAND AS SECURITY FOR EVERY $5,000 OF BONDS ISSUED.

The sales of all lands "AT SUCH PRICES AS APPROVED BY THE SAID TRUSTEES," are set apart to redeem the Bonds, for by the definite terms of the Mortgage, "THE PROCEEDS OF ALL SALES OF LANDS, WHETHER IN CASH, BONDS, COUPONS OR OTHER SECURITIES, SHALL BE DEPOSITED WITH THE TRUSTEES;" also, "ALL MONEYS IN THE HANDS OF THE TRUSTEES FOR LANDS SOLD, SHALL BE INVESTED BY THEM, IN THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COMPANY SECURED BY THIS MORTGAGE, WHEN SAID BONDS CAN BE PURCHASED AT A SUM NOT EXCEEDING 110 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Although the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intend to sell the same quality of lands at prices BELOW OTHER GRANTS, to induce rapid settlements; still the practical working of the above provision is apparent, for the sales of land up to November 1st exceeded 200,000 acres at an average price upwards of $6 per acre, EQUAL TO $1,200,000, OR MORE THAN 10 PER CENT. ON $11,500,000, WHICH WAS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS SOLD TO THAT DATE; still this 200,000 acres of land is NOT QUITE ONE-SIXTEENTH PART OF THE LAND GRANT IN MINNESOTA ALONE.

Below we give the average price per acre of the sale of the Land Grants on different roads, that some idea may be formed of the immense value of the 60,000,000 acres granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for there can be no doubt that the average price per acre of its land sales will be much above the general average price of these roads:

	Average per acre.
Grand Rapids and Indiana,	$13.93
Burlington and Missouri River,	11.70
do do in Nebraska,	8.75
Illinois Central—to 1869,	11.09
do do for 1870,	12.55
Hannibal and St. Joseph,	11.00
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe,	7.70
Flint and Marquette,	7.18
Southern Minnesota,	7.04
Atlantic and Pacific,	6.77
Iowa Falls and Sioux City,	6.50
St. Paul and Pacific,	6.50
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River,	6.00
St. Paul and Sioux City,	5.67
Mo. River, Fort Scott and Gulf,	5.55
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw,	6.00
Marquette and Ontonagon,	5.00
Denver Pacific,	4.18
Union Pacific,	4.25
Kansas Pacific,	2.70

The CHARTER of the Land Grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as a whole, is readily acknowledged by all persons acquainted with the different Grants, to be SUPERIOR TO THAT OF ANY OTHER ROAD; but even if the average price per acre of its land sales should not be above the lowest average of all the land grants, which is but $2.70 on the Kansas Pacific Road, still at this low figure for the 25,000 acres held to redeem each $50,000 of bonds, there would be a surplus of $17,500 over the amount of bonds that can be issued on each mile of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

During the month of December the Northern Pacific Railroad was opened for passengers and freight to the Red River of the North, the eastern boundary of Dakota Territory—this, with the completed road on the Pacific slope, and the St. Paul and Pacific branches of 288 miles, makes nearly 600 miles of road in operation at the close of 1871.

As the U. S. Government is now calling in the Five-Twenties, holders of these can convert them into Northern Pacific Bonds, and thereby INCREASE THEIR INCOME MORE THAN 33 1-3 PER CENT. At the present time a good proportion of the sales of N. P. Bonds are by the conversion of Five-Twenties, and we notice that the Boston Journal in its monetary article of Nov. 11th says: "Holders (of Five-Twenties of 1862) are either realizing upon them, or exchanging them into other issues—often into railroad bonds—the Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties are favorable for re-investment."

The Chicago disaster fully demonstrated that a First Mortgage Bond on any Trunk Line of railroad is the safest and least fluctuating security known. This is manifest in one quite marked instance, as seen in the fluctuation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad, which fell but one per cent. in the late financial panic, while U. S. Five-Twenties and Sixes of 1881 fluctuated two to three per cent.; and here the Michigan Central Railroad had met with the greatest loss it could by fire—the burning of its large terminal depot. The New York Daily Bulletin, which gives the authentic reports of the Stock Exchange, in its issue of the 11th of October, after the Chicago fire, says: "Railroad Bonds have stood the shock better than any other class of securities," and again, October 18th, says: "Railroad Bonds are steadier than any other class of securities."

☞ To persons seeking permanent investments, also holders of Government Bonds wishing to increase their income, WE WOULD RECOMMEND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTY GOLD BONDS AS ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST RAILROAD SECURITIES NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

We recommend this bond for the reason that it is GROUNDED UPON A LANDED REAL ESTATE BASIS, WORTH DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED PER MILE, AND ALSO UPON A FULLY EQUIPPED TRUNK LINE OF RAILROAD RUNNING THROUGH THE SAME.

For further particulars concerning this Bond, or purchase of the same, apply to the undersigned.

B. E. POTTER & BROTHER,

Bankers,

Freeman's Bank Building,

AUGUSTA.

4w7

ÆTNA

Insurance Company

—OF—

Hartford, Conn.

This is the strongest and most reliable Fire Insurance Company in America,

Has Paid all its Losses

—IN THE—

CHICAGO FIRE,

And has Capital and Surplus left, amounting to

MORE THAN FOUR MILLION DOLLARS!

Without resorting to loans.

DAVID CARGILL, Agent,

Office in Granite Block,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE,

Augusta, Maine.

47

DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

AUGUSTA, ME.

THIS Institution will be open to admission of students September 4th, 1871.

The course of instruction is thoroughly practical and designed to qualify young men and women for useful employment. Having secured the services of a gentleman of long experience in teaching to take charge of the branches, &c., we shall be prepared to admit students of all grades of scholarship.

Business Course included in Scholarship.

Bookkeeping in all its branches, practical Arithmetic and Grammar, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Law by Lectures, &c., Business Penmanship and any other branches as the wants of the school demand.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Higher Mathematics, Languages, Ornamental Penmanship, &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. Our course thorough and complete. Satisfaction guaranteed to all. Scholars are admitted at any time. Board in private families, $4.

TUITION.

Scholarship and Stationery, time unlimited,	$35
Three months' Business Course,	25
" " Branches and Plain Writing,	10
Ornamental Penmanship, Course,	20

For further particulars address

tf37 D. M. WAITT, Proprietor.

PRAIRIE WEED

BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, and all Consumptive Difficulties.

An invaluable discovery made by a well known dentist of Boston, on the great PRAIRIE of the WEST, through the INSTINCT of HORSES afflicted with the Heaves.

ITS effects upon all Throat and Consumptive troubles are wonderful. It removes all pressure from the *lungs*, produces easy and natural *breathing*, causes sweet and refreshing *sleep*, restores the lost *appetite*, prevents *diarrhœa*, and *night sweats*, and restores the whole system to a degree of health and strength rarely if ever attained under any other treatment.

Send for a Circular, containing a full account of its discovery and wonderful cures, or call on your druggist for a bottle and see for yourself. When taken in connection with the use of Inhaling Balm, it has proved an unfailing remedy for all pulmonary complaints.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents,

107 Washington Street,

MILTON AUSTIN, Prop'r. BOSTON, MASS.

eoply40

EUREKA!

Use the Best!!

IT IS ECONOMY!

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST

IS THE

FAVORITE SILK IN THE MARKET,

For the following reasons:

First. It is *warranted full length*. Second. It has an *honest size* as indicated by the letter on the spool. Third. It is made of the very *best stock*, which insures a perfectly *even strong thread*, and for this reason one-half the trouble experienced in running sewing machines will be avoided by using the EUREKA SILK. For sale at retail by all trimming stores, and at wholesale by all small ware jobbers and by the manufacturers,

SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN,

42 Summer St., Boston.

The EUREKA BUTTON HOLE TWIST 10 yard spools is much *better* and *more convenient* than any other twist. TRY IT. 26teop9

THE virtues of simple Tea as a Hair Tonic and Preserver have long been known, but no attempts have been made to extract the oil scientifically. By a process peculiar to this preparation, the essential oil of the tea plant has been added to other vegetable extracts, and an unequalled Toilet Article for the Hair is the result. It is especially useful to prevent the hair from falling out or growing thin, and as a wash for the scalp, to stimulate the hair bulbs and prevent the gradual decay and loss of color in the structure of the hair tubes. Price $1.00. DR. KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass. 1yeop17

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

Organized in 1848.

Deposits Nov. 1, 1871, $1,451,060 13.

DEPOSITS made on or before the *first Monday* of each month will be placed on interest the *first day* of the same month.

Dividends of the net earnings of the Bank are made Aug. 1, and Feb. 1, on all sums which have been on deposit one full month before dividend day.

Money loaned to depositors at any time, on a pledge of deposit book.

OFFICE IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,

174 Water Street.

tf52 W. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

Music Boxes! Music Boxes!

NOT only the tinkling, sweet-toned little Music Boxes, but larger and larger ones, up to immense instruments that produce sounds as powerful as those of a Pianoforte, and fill a house with melody Call soon at 33 COURT STREET and select one from the large stock so that it may

CHIME CHRISTMAS,

or ring the New Year in, in the ears of your delighted family.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, BAND INSTRUMENTS and a full assortment of other instruments. MUSIC and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, also for sale at the store of

J. C. HAYNES & CO.,

33 Court St., (Opposite Court House,) Boston.

1y13

WANTED AGENTS.

$80 to $200 per month, by selling

GREAT FORTUNES,

AND HOW THEY WERE MADE; OR, THE STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF OUR SELF-MADE MEN, by J. D. McCabe, Jr. By forty eminent examples, it teaches how to succeed in life, and at the same time benefit man kind. For particulars, notices of the press and extra terms, address,

3m6 GEORGE MACLEAN, Publisher, Boston.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Medical Department.

THE next Annual Course of Lectures at this Institution, will commence FEBRUARY 15th, 1872, and continue sixteen weeks.

Circulars containing full particulars may be had on application to the Secretary.

C. F. BRACKETT, M. D., Sec'y

Bowdoin College, Nov., 1871. 6w5

ATTENTION FARMERS.

H. H. HARVEY,

Manufacturer of all kines of

STONE TOOLS,

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

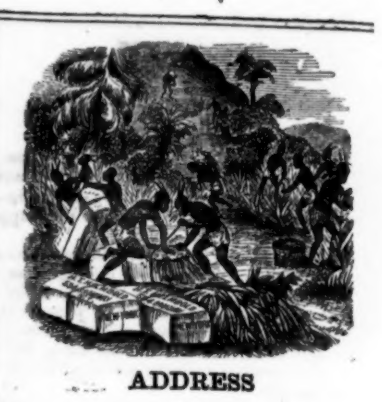
IS now prepared to furnish Farmers and others with complete sets of Stone Tools for drilling and splitting rocks, manufactured from the best of Cast steel. Boxes containing eight small Drills—each drill weighing about 2 pounds, two Blast Drills, one Hand Hammer, 12 Granite Wedges and 24 Half Rounds, sent by Express to any address. Price, $10 on delivery. tf45 H. H. HARVEY.

Doct. Fowler's Compound Extract,

FOR the cure of Scrofula Rheumatism, Constipation and diseases of the Kidneys.

For sale in Augusta at

35 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.



ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick skum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have you but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, veneral diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in sexual organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and it is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties, superceeding Copabia and all other nauseous complaints.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.* Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

1y25

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT

BUCHU

A STANDARD Preparation, endorsed by the most reliable Physicians, and its astonishing curative powers attested by thousands who have used it.

It is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Urinary Organs existing in male or female, Irritation or Inflamation of Kidneys or Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Reddish Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy Urine, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges from Urethra, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urino-Genital Organs.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

1y50

Geranium Lotion.

AN agreable remedy for roughness or redness of the skin, for tan, sun-burn, freckles, chapped hands, &c. Prepared and sold at

48 FULLER'S DRUG STORE, Augusta.

30 NEW SONGS, and twenty Receipts mailed free. T. F. WOOD,

8w*4 Vernon, N. J.

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1872.

MARCIA CLARK, widow of William L. G. Clark, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1872.

WILLIAM H. BURGESS, Trustee under the last will and testament of William Burgess, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having presented his account for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1872.

ADONIRAM J. MACE, Executor of the last will and testament of Eunice Mace, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1872.

JOHN BALLARD, Administrator on the Estate of Martha Ballard, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January*, 1872.

PAULINA TOWLE, Administratrix on the Estate of Nicholas Towle, late of West Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

HANNAH K. SOULE, late of Albion,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 8, 1872. 7* ROBERT CROSBY.

THE MAINE FARMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY

HOMAN & BADGER,

Office Water Street, (opposite Granite Hall,) Augusta.

JOS. A. HOMAN, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

TERMS:

$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

If not paid within Three Months, $2.50 will be charged.

Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents additional, to defray postage to the lines.

Terms of Advertising:

For one square of 12 lines, $3 for three insertions and eight cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices $2.00 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

☞ All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, HOMAN & BADGER, Augusta, Me.

TRAVELING AGENTS: V. Darling, S. I. Small, J. F. Nutt, Warren Fuller, S. N. Taber.